THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)
C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
S. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year.).....$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1866. NO. 284

CITY ITEMS.

Best Goods in Pittsburgh.
Opera House Shoe Store.

Buy the Best
Soda Ash and Potash in the city, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Musical Institute
At Beaver, opens September 11. E. Ambuhl, Principal. Address, R. T. Taylor. was

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Will restore grey hair to its original color.

Kenwood Boarding School,
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. 1yrd-eod

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery,
The English Army Cholera Antidote. R.

Keep It in the Family,
The English Army Cholera Antidote.

English Army Cholera Antidote,
Sold Wholesale and Retail by McClarran and McKinnan, 85 Market street.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours,
Ballou's Monthly, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Waverly Magazine and New York Ledger, at Rochester News Depot.

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E Sellers & Co., at retail by all Druggists.

The Daily Commercial

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Saturday evening last the Union men of Montgomery county held a meeting at Norristown, and organized Lodge No. 1, Judge David Krouse presided, and made a brief patriotic speech.

A meeting of postmasters of Cumberland county was called a few days since to take action in reference to the Copperjohnson Convention on the 11th. The only postmaster present was one who subsequently found that during his absence from home his office had been given to some one else.

The Democrats of Schuylkill county have made the following nominations: For Congress, Thomas H. Walker, of Pottsville, (to succeed Myer Strouse.) For Senatory, Dr. Kennedy Robinson, of Pinegrove; Peter F. Collins, of Mahanoy, and Philip Breen, of St. Clair.

Judge M. J. Saffold, a radical Unionist, from Alabama, enters the political canvass in Pennsylvania, making his debut at York, on the 9th instant.

The Reading *Dispatch* says: A gentleman who lives in the vicinity of Mr. Clymer's residence up town, relates the following incident which, although a private affair, goes far to show the love he entertained for the soldier during the war: In 1864 while the militia was lying at Hawk's field, beyond his residence, it happened one day that two soldiers entered the yard of Senator Clymer's house for the purpose of procuring water, when that honorable immediately gave them orders to leave his premises before they had received the water to quench their burning thirst. When we remember all the rebuffs we have heard given to soldiers in the sunny South our mind fails to hit upon one which would seem to bear the same bitter malice towards the soldiers of his Government, the men who perilled their lives in their country's service, that such men as Clymer and his Copperhead clique might stay at home and revel in the sweetest and most bountiful luxuries. Soldiers, can you vote for such a man as this? We feel ashamed to say no, never.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* writes: "On Sunday evening it was my fortune to see the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens leaving for his home. His face with its deep furrows, pallid cheeks, sunken yet brilliant eyes, with their beetling brows, and the massive forehead above, brought back to memory a strange utterance of the veteran statesman which I chanced to overhear accidentally. It was a revelation of strange pathos and sorrow, though the voice was toned with a tremulous triumph which seemed to come from his soul. It was early in the day, standing near his door, I heard a gentleman inquire, 'Well, Mr. Stevens, how are you this morning?' 'Growing weaker and weaker every day, thank God!'"

OHIO.

Mr. Baber announces himself an independent candidate for Congress from the Columbus, Ohio, District.

The Democratic Convention of Stark county, Ohio, recently nominated Hon. Samuel one Andrew Portius, whose political fame rests upon the remarkable declaration, during the war, that "if the South gained nothing else by the struggle, she would have the honor of having enriched by the carcasses of dead Yankees."

ILLINOIS.

Hon. B. Cook was unanimously nominated for Congress from the Sixth Illinois District last Friday.

Arthur A. Smith, of Galesburg, Ill., who was elected a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from Illinois, comes out in a card and says he don't train in that crowd. He trained in the Union army during the War, and means to remain on that side.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Among the delegates to the Philadelphia Bread-and-Butter Convention is one William T. Dowdall, who, as editor of a Copperhead paper down in Alton, or some other point in that direction, was the first to suggest the assassination of President Lincoln. In this suggestion he was even ahead of the infamous "Knights of the Golden Circle." This Dowdall now runs a stekly bread-and-butter organ in Peoria, and professes to be the bosom friend of A. Johnson, and to have dispensation of all the small offices in that Congressional District. He is a worthy rag-picker for Moses Johnson.

There was a great and enthusiastic meeting of the Union men of East Tennessee, at Knoxville, on Saturday last. The President's course was exposed in the severest manner, and declared to be one of treachery and vacillation, and his policy was utterly repudiated.

A Madison, Wisconsin, dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: The contrast between the way in which the Senators of this State are regarded at home, is vividly shown by the cold reception with which Senator Doolittle was met here, and the readiness shown to sign a call, circulated only within the last twenty-four hours, expressing a cordial approval of the course of Senator Howe, and inviting him here, within a few days, to receive a public welcome and a manifestation of the regard felt for him, which is published to-night with over three hundred signatures, including State officers and prominent citizens.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax addressed about four thousand people at Logansport, Ind., on Saturday. He spoke about two hours, and his speech had a telling effect, as will be demonstrated at the ensuing election.

John T. Ford, in whose theater at Washington President Lincoln was assassinated, and who was for some time an inmate of the Old Capitol Prison on suspicion of complicity in the dreadful crime, is proposed as a Union candidate for Mayor of Baltimore. Mayor Chapman is the Union nominee.

General Chalmers, a notorious fighting rebel, whose hands are yet red with the blood of the slaughtered patriots of Fort Pillow, is one of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from Tennessee. He made a speech recently, from which the following is an extract: "It was not for Southern aggrandizement that the South entered into the late revolution: it was not an effort of her politicians: it was not the work of him who to-day is pining in prison at Fortress Monroe. He was not ashamed to say that he loved him then, and was bold to say that he loved him now. [Loud cheers.] He is the greatest of living statesmen. Few have ever been his equals. [Cheers.] We are, perhaps, now in the midst of another revolution, and it becomes every man to stand with his armor on. Republican institutions are now in trembling in the balance, and the wild and grand opposing ideas which brought on the late war—individualism and centralization. We, the South struck for individual liberty, but centralization overwhelmed us, and endangers the liberty of the whole country. Our question was put to the court of war, and was argued and decided against us, and we have submitted like soldiers. We have submitted to a Government not of our own choice, been insulted by our former slaves, and lost forever property to the dollars' worth of slaves, greater than the war debt of the North. And ought they to call up in us to pay their war debt? No, however, a glorious summer in a son of Tennessee. Johnson has struck for us."

The following from a bold office holder will be read with interest. Mr. Kauffman's recommendation of a soldier to fill the vacancy which he is sure will occur in his office in case a Democrat is elected, is a gem worthy to be added to the gem setting on the daily selections by Andrew Johnson of men who never set a squadron in the field, notwithstanding his promise in his celebrated circular of the 7th of April last:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA,
MECHANICSBURG, July 30, 1866.

Hon. A. W. Rendall, President National Union Club, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Your "call" for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia for August 14th next has just been received. You say: "If the call meets my approbation, to signify it by a brief telegram, and authority to publish the same." I assist in placing Andrew Johnson, President Johnson at Baltimore, and I believe that to change that platform is a crime, and must be punished; but I do not like the name of "Union" as applied to traitors adopted by him; and as I am an ardent admirer of the genius and statesmanship of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and his colaborers who, as I say, have themselves immortal in the congress just closed, I *cannot* indorse the doctrines contained in the "call." Again, I am doing all I can for the re-election of General Geary as Governor of Pennsylvania, and believing, as I do, that one of the objects of the Philadelphia Convention is to divide the loyal, I cannot indorse it.

I write this, of course, with the understanding that it involves my removal from office. I trust, however, that you will select a good soldier appointed in my place. All other things being equal, the *faithful* soldiers should have the preference, and more than a year ago I wrote to the President proposing to resign in favor of any faithful soldier who would apply for my position. I would therefore most respectfully name for your consideration as my successor, Lieutenant J. T. Zug, who lost his arm at Fredricksburg, or Captain J. Adair, or Captain Beatly—all of Carlisle, Pa.—good and brave men, as well as faithfully and deserve well of their country. Either one would make a good collector.

Hoping you will see to it that a good soldier is appointed as my successor, and that it will only be asked of him, "Have you been faithful to your country?"

I am yours, very respectfully,
J. LAUFFMAN,
Collector Fifteenth District, Penna.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT DEDICATION

Venango County Soldiers in Convention —Monument Dedication in Franklin, September 10th.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, August 7, 1866.

The Soldiers' Convention met here to-day, and made arrangements for a grand military display and dedication of the monument on September 10th. Governor Curtin, General Logan, and other distinguished speakers are expected. R.

THE CHOLERA.

Favorable Change in New York,

Encouraging Accounts from the Islands.

NO ABATEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The Scourge in Cincinnati.

Seventy-nine Deaths Since 1st Inst.

NEW YORK, August 7—6 P. M.—There is a very decided and favorable change in the cholera to-day. Only five cases were reported up to noon, two of which were fatal. In Brooklyn, however, there is no abatement. There are reported to-day twenty-three cases and four deaths.

New York, August 7.—Only nineteen cases of cholera, including four deaths, were reported in this city yesterday. The decrease was thought to have occurred from the change of the weather, although it was supposed that a number of cases were not reported. The mortality report gives the total number of deaths for the past week as nine hundred and forty-nine, of which two hundred and thirty-nine were from cholera.

In Brooklyn but few cases are reported and the accounts from the islands are more encouraging.

There was a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday evening. Another cholera hospital was ordered to be opened up town. During the week ending Saturday, Dr. Harris finally proposed to organize a corps of nurses to attend the cholera patients at their own residences.

New York, August 7.—The Tribune contains a interesting letter from Dr. Elisha Harris, Metropolitan Sanitary Agent, on the progress of cholera in America and Europe. He says: Though the sanitary preparations in every community now will not entirely prevent cholera during the coming autumn, but will prove a barrier against its destructive power, the cholera poison can survive over winter.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Twenty-nine deaths from cholera were reported to the Board of Health Board of Health yesterday. Total number of deaths from cholera since August 1st, seventy-nine.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The United States Consul at Antwerp reports that cholera of a malignant type is raging there. It is said that from sixty to ninety-five deaths per day are occurring.

FROM DETROIT.

Meeting of Western Associated Press.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

DETROIT, MICH., August 7.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press commenced to-day, in this city. The principal newspapers of the West are represented. The subject of obtaining news by the Atlantic cable was referred to a committee, and a report adopted recommending that the Press should receive not less than two hundred words per day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. A. Walker, Detroit *Free Press*; Secretary, H. D. Baker, *Advertiser and Tribune*. Directors—Halstead, Cincinnati *Commercial*; Blakely, Chicago *Post*; Knapp, St. Louis *Republican*; Fairbanks, Cleveland *Herald*, C. D. Brignam, Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Protest Against the American Minister—Outrages on Americans.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *World's* Caudad Bolivar, Venezuela, correspondence says the American citizens resident there, Caracas have sent to the Government at Washington a protest against the return of Ed. Culver as Minister there, charging him with penuriousness and speculating in merchandise, disgracing the country in the eyes of the natives. He also says numbers of outrages have been perpetrated upon American citizens in Venezuela, many of whom have been murdered without our Government taking any cognizance of the matter.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Colored State Convention—Police—Delegate to Philadelphia.

NASHVILLE, August 7.—The business transacted by the Colored State Convention was of little importance. The debate was of a stormy character.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have replied through counsel to the charges preferred against them by the city council. The case will be argued in a few days.

General C. A. Kyle, of East Tennessee, has been appointed a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

FROM PORTLAND, ME.

The Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, ME. August 7.—The Maine Democratic State Convention met in Deering Hall this morning. Seven hundred and fourteen delegates were present. Abraham Sanburn, of Bangor, was nominated temporary chairman, and William S. Noyes, of Saco, secretary. The temporary organization was, on motion, made permanent, and a vice-president was elected from each county in the State.

FROM PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Extensive Fire—Loss Fifty Thousand Dollars.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., August 7.—The large brick building connected with the Plymouth Cordage Company, was burned to-day. Loss $50,000, of which two-thirds is insured. The valuable steam engine of the Company was saved, and the suspension of business will be only temporary.

FROM ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Man Shot in a Family Quarrel—A Prisoner Jumps from a Car Window and is Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 7.—A man named Alderman shot his brother-in-law, named Bartlett, at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, last evening, during a quarrel at Alderman's house. Bartlett will probably die.

A prisoner in custody of a policeman, from Syracuse, in the 155 o'clock train, East, from this city this morning, jumped from the car window, near Warner's Station and was killed.

FROM BUFFALO.

Johnson Meeting—Speech by Senator Doolittle.

BUFFALO, 7.—A large meeting was held this evening to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The meeting was addressed by Senator Doolittle.

FROM RALLEIGH, N. C.

Vote on the New State Constitution.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 7.—The returns from the new constitution are few and low, and the vote so slight that it is impossible to speak of the result.

Attempting to Evade the Revenue Law.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Some of the city railroad companies are attempting to evade the provisions of the Revenue law, by operating offices at remote points and issuing coupon tickets, not transferable, and to be sold only by the companies' agents. The matter is to be tested in the courts.

Democratic Nomination for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, August 7.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District nominated Chas. A. Eldridge for Congress to-day.

Appropriate Coincidence.

It is somewhat singular that on the 14th of August, the day on which the rebels are to assemble in Philadelphia under the anniversary of Jeff. Davis's famous proclamation banishing all Union men from the Confederacy. As the document may not be remembered by the delegates and their friends, we reproduce it for their benefit. It read as follows:

"Now I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation, and do hereby order and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upward, now within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United State, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days. And I do warn all persons above described, who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of the said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies.

"Given under my hand and seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 16th day of August, A. D., 1861.
[Seal.] "JEFFERSON DAVIS.
"B. St. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State."

VIRGINIA.

Treatment of Freedmen—Reports from Bureau Commissioners.

A Washington special to the *Tribune* says:—General Terry forwards forty-five reports, each from the Superintendent of a district in Virginia, which he considers the best mode of representing all sections. Capt. Conk, of Richmond, states that many of the decisions in the Mayor's Court are prejudicial to the interest of the freedmen and calculated to debar them from their legal rights as citizens before Civil Courts. Freedmen are seldom able to have a case adjourned to obtain further witnesses on the defense, but whites at no time have these difficulties. Major Johnson, Fredericksburg, reports no criminal cases tried the past month, but the presence of the Bureau agent has been a check to the treating fairly the differences of blacks. General Armstrong, Fortress Monroe, says that there is a very bad state of things at Yorktown. Judges and [illegible] citizens deem the re-establishment of the Bureau Courts desirable. The freedmen have no confidence in the Civil Courts. There is a steady pressure of persecution upon the blacks, which only proper representation will ever remove. Major Stone, Suffolk, issues no rations or clothing. The wages of freedmen average eight dollars per month. Public feeling is quiet. Major Chase, Lexington, reports many cases of destitution among the whites, and cites a widow and five children living in a hut unfit to shelter cattle, upon the place of a colored man. During the winter she lived in the woods. The courts are doing fairly. No soldiers' graves have been found. Maj. Morse, Culpepper Court House, says that the feeling is rather disturbed. Wheat crops will not pay for the seed. Corn promises a very large yield.

Captain Wade, Amelia Court House, reports almost a state of anarchy. There are some instances of stripping and whipping, shooting, outrage, robbery, &c., of colored people. There is a disposition to bully the officers of the Government, and the civil courts do not mete out justice. Captain Tidball, Charlottsville, reports a want of confidence of both citizens one another. The county jail is full of colored men awaiting trial. Whipping and striking employees are very common occurrences. Captain Barnes, Orange Court House, reports affairs in good order. Rations are issued to males and females and 19 children. Captain Lacey, Lynchburg, reports there have been more complaints by freedmen of cruelty and whipping during the past month than during all the time he has been in charge. "The feeling toward the Government is bitter and civil war is discussed in public places. Cases are instanced of shooting and maltreating freedmen, but the county judge was disposed to punish the offenders, though but one arrest had been made. Lieutenant Arnold, Lunenburg county, says that affairs are very unsettled. The feeling prevails that the jurisdiction of the Bureau was about to be withdrawn. Capt. Shawm, Bedford county, reports the county affairs are quiet. Trade and travel for the trial of cases of cruel treatment toward freedmen. Affairs are very much disturbed. Lieut. Gerhard, Halifax, reports outrages on freedmen are of daily occurrence, and the feeling of the whites is averse to the carrying out my assignment here. Lieut. Busby, Heathsville, reports that the feeling between the freedmen and their late owners is not so hostile as it was some months ago, though they are working well. Lieut. Ayres, Goochland, reports the feeling on the part of the whites is growing daily worse. There seems to be a new determination on the part of the whites to take every opportunity to abuse the blacks on to crime and bad conduct.

The quotations have given convey a good idea of affairs in Virginia. There is daily increase of disaffection toward the Government and its officers.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

George Andrews, a merchant of Williamsburg, New York, was arrested Monday, charged with several forgeries on New York parties.

James H. Stephens, the Head Center of Fenianism, is to start on a western tour during the present week. An unusual degree of activity has prevailed among his wing of the brotherhood lately, but nothing will be furnished for publication.

A *Tribune* Washington special says the Hon. Cornelius Cole, United States Senator elect for California, declines to be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. He says his name was used without his authority, and that he does not approve the movement. The same special says: General Sheridan, Secretary Seward and Gen. Grant, on his arrival in New Orleans after the riot, was mutilated so as to make a false impression.

The *Herald's* Ottowa special says: It is confidently expected in Canada that another Fenian invasion will be attempted. The organization is kept drilling, and an attempt is being made to have Parliament prorogued in the latter part of this month, to avoid an investigation of the Fort Erie affair.

The *Herald's* special from Ottowa, Canada, says: Mr. Jones complained yesterday, in Parliament, that the crown lands were badly managed; that a great many of the best lumber berths were driven by the United States, where more encouragement was given them.

It is said the sudden transition from slavery to freedom, together with the immense amount of suffering incident thereto, has failed to overflowing the lunatic asylums of the South.

It is currently reported that Major General E. R. S. Canby will succeed General T. T. Eckert as Assistant Secretary of War. No appointment has as yet been made.

The Hon. C. D. Hubbard, member of Congress from West Virginia, declines to receive the twenty-eight hundred dollars extra pay to members included in the appropriation bill. He says he voted for it only to carry the appropriation bill, but without the intention of accepting it. Treasurer Spinner has requested Mr. Hubbard to please draft his check to designate the fund to which he will donate it, as he alone can appropriate it.

The steamer General Lytle, which exploded at Bethlehem, Indiana, Monday, belonged to the Government and was used in the transport service. It was the first serious disaster that has occurred to this company. The total number of killed and wounded are not yet ascertained.

The demand of the journeymen carpenters and joiners of Brooklyn, for the privilege of quitting work at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, has met with the acquiescence of nearly all the employers. The movement is considered a decided success.

Two young men, named Charles Feargus and Patrick McCann, were engaged in an altercation in Brooklyn Monday, when Feargus shot his antagonist through the head, inflicting a wound which is considered fatal by the physicians. Feargus was arrested.

The *Tribune* says that the Republican Association of the Ninth District, unanimously repudiate Henry J. Raymond, its Representative in Congress.

The *Courier Des Etats Unis* says: There is a strange disease prevailing among the poultry in Hoboken, N. J. At night when they go to roost, they suddenly fall on their breasts, with cries of pain, and are unable to rise. In two or three days they are incapable of holding up their necks or heads, the beak is filled with froth, the comb becomes dry and the feathers fall off, disease which remains incurable.

A Fenian meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New Kork, Monday night. Stephens delivered a long speech, and was warmly indorsed. Captain Condon, recently a prisoner at Dublin, denounced Massachusetts Senators Consul, Mr. West, and American Minister Adams, stating that great surprise and indignation was caused in Ireland by their conduct.

The soldier clerks in the Treasury Department it is said, are excited and indignant because the extra compensation to a portion of the Treasury clerks, appropriated by the recent act of Congress, applies only to those who were appointed on or prior to July 1, 1864. This excludes nearly all the ex-soldiers who were not mustered out in time to procure their appointments and come within the limit fixed.

The large farm of the Hon. Joseph Segur, at Hampton, Virginia, has been occupied by the Federal troops since 1861, now five years, neither the rent for which or the use and destruction of property during the past five thousand dollars, has ever been compensated for. At present he is unable to obtain indemnity either from the General Government. As a claimant must not only himself be loyal, but his claim must be unquestionably loyal, this decision is being considered by the Secretary of War, as it affects the vital interests of a large class of Unionists, whose only property was necessarily taken by our troops, but who have been unable to obtain redress. The confiscation of peace of President Johnson, on the 2d of April, 1866, allows about four months consideration, so that as of this date it is claimed compensation cannot go.

Complaint has been issued against the Assay Office in New York city. It appears that the fumes and acids which escape from the chimney are highly deleterious to the people of the neighborhood, being provocative of lung complaints of a serious character.

A man named Ogy was killed on Sunday night about eight miles from Cincinnati. His assailants first pounded him with heavy iron weights until nearly dead, and then stabbed him in the jugular vein, killing him instantly.

Mrs. Mary Ward, of Chicago, has sued her own husband for the support of her illegitimate child. Ward was divorced from her last summer and without her knowledge. Subsequently he received her again to his bed and board, and on the birth of their offspring was sworn, he informed her of his divorce, and she has brought suit accordingly.

Copies of the diary of Mr. Dean, Secretary of the Atlantic Cable Expedition, were, shortly after the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content, handed to Mr. Mackay, Superintendent of the Newfoundland line, for transmission to the New York office of the company. On getting it entrusted them to Capt. Bruce, of her Majesty's ship Niger, for delivery to the agent of the Associated Press at Halifax, to which port she was bound, and whence they were to be forwarded by the quickest route to the United States. The Niger arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, when, instead of fulfilling his word, Capt. Bruce turned the copies over to Prize Master Admiral. This accounts for its non-appearance in print.

The New York *Tribune* claims that one-third of the mortality of that city for the last week—nearly eight hundred in all—was caused by cholera—an average mortality of about thirty-two deaths per day. The Board of Health have determined to keep for gratuitous distribution, at all the station houses, a diarrhea mixture of opium, camphor, capsicum, chloroform, &c.

Another disgraceful shooting affray took place in Chicago, on Sunday night last, in which a special policeman named Messier shot a citizen named Adam Knott, the ball penetrating the right breast. Messier fired at him four times. He was arrested and put under bonds of ten thousand dollars.

The bark Etowah, Capt. Wm. Smith, from Liverpool June 6th, loaded with crockery for O. Fansler and Huntington & Brooks, arrived at Cleveland at ten o'clock on Saturday night. On the passage the winds were mostly westerly, and the vessel made the voyage to Quebec in forty days. The remainder of the two months, twenty-one days, were spent between Quebec and this port. The Etowah is a staunch vessel and is manned by a salt water crew.

Christopher Lander, a saddler, committed suicide Sunday night by jumping into the Ohio river at Steubenville.

FROM FRANKLIN.

Grand Meeting of the "Boys in Blue" of Venango—Oil Matters Improving—New Wells Struck—The Crops.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, August 4, 1866.

A call has been issued for a meeting in this place on the 7th inst. of soldiers from the different townships, to take measures for a grand military display on the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, to take place on the 10th of September next. The call is without qualification, to "the Soldiers of Venango County," but the aged engineer of the Democratic county organ in this place takes umbrage at it, and denounces this thing as a scheme, to "make political capital for Geary." We must confess that the tendency of all such movements is to make political capital for the Union Republican ticket. If the so-called Democratic party could blot out the history of the past six years it might be different, but in the light of those historic pages, teeming with terrible events, every monument raised, every act done to perpetuate the memory of their deeds of valor, must have the same effect.

Our venerable and respected friend of the *Spectator* knew this when an effort was made to have the dedication on the 4th of July, but which failed, as is well known, on account of the committee, of which *he was Chairman*, refusing to act in the matter. In view of this fact, it is hardly consistent for him to remark that "the monument should have been dedicated when it was first erected, and could have been it whose who had it in charge had so desired." But, notwithstanding the objections of the *Spectator*, the Soldiers' Monument will be dedicated. The living soldiers of Venango county will on that day assemble around the sacred column, on which are inscribed the names of four hundred un-returning braves, and whatever may be the political effect, they will keep sacred the memory of these, their brothers, fallen in battle or dead in hospital or rebel prison.

There is marked improvement in the feeling in regard to oil matters in this vicinity. The wild and extravagant ideas of speculation have died out, and our citizens, instead of endeavoring to sell territory to strangers at fabulous prices, are going themselves to bore and develop their lands. The fact particularly the case in the river below this place, where a new well has been recently obtained on the Cochran Farm. Also one or two on the Hoover Farm. These farms are both celebrated as first class oil farms, and the discovery of oil in both we are unable to give, but it is considerable.

The Tarr Farm, however, is the greatest point of attraction at present. Since the introduction of oil on this farm is some three hundred to three hundred and fifty per cent. and is constantly increasing. A large number of new wells are going down and scores are actively drilling on the same that will soon be commodated. The fact that almost every well struck on the Tarr Farm is a paying one, makes the territory so desirable. One thing is certain, the Foster Farm Oil Company, possess a territory that will be developed as rapidly as no newspaper puffing; they ask none—need none. Their success has been its best advertisement, and these remarks are made not to attract any personal acquaintance with any member of the company, merely because I believe them to be true.

The Miller Farm below, the Smith Farm above, and the Hasson Farm on the opposite side of the river, are all more or less valuable, and may in a short time rival the Foster Farm.

Several good wells have been obtained on the McElhose Farm, which is owned by Mr. Scrubgrass and leases are being taken up briskly in that locality.

Captain Lyon runs a boat daily from this place to the Foster and Miller Farms and back, loading down and leaving up, which is a great convenience to those desiring to visit the localities.

The oil which was so poorly constructed that criminals of ordinary skill could scarcely be kept confined in it over night, unless handcuffed, has been thoroughly overhauled by the rebels. In a most substantial manner. Complaints have been made that the cells are being constructed without proper ventilation, and in a manner to invite and breed disease. It is hoped that this matter will meet with the attention it deserves, and that means will be taken to avoid these evils as far as possible.

We are having frequent showers of rain which have occurred in the past week in the evenings, again to feel slightly fall-like. The crops of corn, potatoes and buckwheat look good, and are splendid, and promise rich returns to the farmers.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

Receipts from Internal Revenue

Gen. Sheridan and the New Orleans Riots.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

Gen. Thomas Refuses to be Removed.

New State Government of Texas.

Special Dispatch of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1866.

Cabinet Meeting.

Owing to this being Cabinet day, no visitors had admission to the President except Major General Steedman, Major General Gillen, and Brigadier General Fullerton. Generals Steedman and Fullerton were with the President for a considerable length of time in the forenoon. The Cabinet met at the usual hour. All of the members were present except Secretary Harlan and Secretary McCulloch. The latter is now absent on a visit to the East. The Treasury Department was represented by Assistant Secretary Wm. E. Chandler.

Revenue Receipts.

The Internal receipts to-day and yesterday amounted to two millions of dollars.

A General Election

For delegates to the Philadelphia convention takes place here to-morrow. There will be two, and probably three, sets of delegates from this District.

Gen. Sheridan's Dispatches.

The charge in the New York *Tribune* to-day, that the published dispatch from General Sheridan to General Grant, in which he speaks of the members of the late convention as political traitors and revolutionists, is a forgery, is altogether untrue. The dispatch is a genuine one, coming to General Grant through the proper channel, and being duly attested by Sheridan's Adjutant General. The subsequent dispatches from General Sheridan, which have likewise charged simply contradict the first one, declare that the measures adopted by the police to quell the riot were unnecessarily severe, and that Monroe, the Mayor, is a bad man. It makes no further allusion to the convention.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

The Treasury Department were informed today that Collector Thomas, of Philadelphia, refused to be removed, and intends to test the matter legally. Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his place some days since.

Chief of Staff.

Colonel Nichols, of the War Department, has been formally appointed Chief of Staff to Lieutenant General Sherman, and will join him in a few days.

Arrivals.

General Steedman and Senator Gowan were among the arrivals to-day.

Texas State Government.

The President has not yet issued his proclamation recognizing the new State Government of Texas, and probably will not until the 20th. It was rumored here to-day that Ex-Governor Hamilton has received information that it would be resisted, but little or no credence is given to the story.

VISITOR.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1866.

THE COOPER FORGERIES.

The treasurer of the United States, to-day, received the sum of $57,000, of almost the whole amount of which the Government had been defrauded by the forgeries of Messrs. Colton, Jones & Co., and Cooper. The amount was received in two certificates of the First National Bank of Philadelphia for $47,000, and the other on Adams Express Company, for $10,000.

The matter is now settled.

There has been received at the Treasury Department a plate used in printing counterfeit fifty cent notes, said to have been captured in New Orleans by the operatives of the Secret Service Division.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of Vallandingham, residing upon a reservation with others of his tribe, who complain of such tax being imposed:

"I have to say that in view of what I regard as the proper construction of the law, and guided by the forms of proceeding in the Federal Courts, although it is now known that their reservation are not subject to the tax as Indians living in large numbers, and everybody seemed preparing. Sunday night the rebel Mayor of the city, Mr. John T. Monroe, sent to the Ivy Burtugis by hunter, elected to the Mayoralty by the returned rebel soldiers as a reward for his sufferings, and especially gratified at the escape of the Union men of the city, and the Union soldiers, and especially gratified at the escape of his friends or avenging their death. In this conflict, I, in defiance of the City Council of Judge Abell (a petty Judge here) to the grand jury, to the effect that their assemblage would be a violation of the 2d section of the 14th Amendment, and should be punished as perjury. The President had replied that the military would sustain the civil courts, and that everything to be now in their own hands, the jury has devoted a large portion of their charge to "settle the convention and the niggers."

Monday morning everybody talked about "the riot that was to come off." Rebel business houses were never opened at all, or were closed by nine o'clock. The streets were full, and nearly all the residents were armed. The assembling of the Convention seemed to be waited for as the signal for the outbreak to begin. Respectable rebel citizens earnestly advised the Union men to stay away, while the rebels likewise charged simply contradict the first one, declare that the measures adopted by the police to quell the riot were unnecessarily severe, and that Monroe, the Mayor, is a bad man. It makes no further allusion to the convention.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

The Treasury Department were informed today that Collector Thomas, of Philadelphia, refused to be removed, and intends to test the matter legally. Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his place some days since.

Chief of Staff.

Colonel Nichols, of the War Department, has been formally appointed Chief of Staff to Lieutenant General Sherman, and will join him in a few days.

Arrivals.

General Steedman and Senator Gowan were among the arrivals to-day.

Texas State Government.

The President has not yet issued his proclamation recognizing the new State Government of Texas, and probably will not until the 20th. It was rumored here to-day that Ex-Governor Hamilton has received information that it would be resisted, but little or no credence is given to the story.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1866.

THE COOPER FORGERIES.

The treasurer of the United States, to-day, received the sum of $57,000, of almost the whole amount of which the Government had been defrauded by the forgeries of Messrs. Colton, Jones & Co., and Cooper. The amount was received in two certificates of the First National Bank of Philadelphia for $47,000, and the other on Adams Express Company, for $10,000.

The matter is now settled.

There has been received at the Treasury Department a plate used in printing counterfeit fifty cent notes, said to have been captured in New Orleans by the operatives of the Secret Service Division.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of Vallandingham, residing upon a reservation with others of his tribe, who complain of such tax being imposed:

"I have to say that in view of what I regard as the proper construction of the law, and guided by the forms of proceeding in the Federal Courts, although it is now known that their reservation are not subject to the tax as Indians living in large numbers, and everybody seemed preparing. Sunday night the rebel Mayor of the city, Mr. John T. Monroe, sent to the Ivy Burtugis by hunter, elected to the Mayoralty by the returned rebel soldiers as a reward for his sufferings, and especially gratified at the escape of his friends or avenging their death. In this conflict, I, in defiance of the City Council of Judge Abell (a petty Judge here) to the grand jury, to the effect that their assemblage would be a violation of the 2d section of the 14th Amendment, and should be punished as perjury. The President had replied that the military would sustain the civil courts, and that everything to be now in their own hands, the jury has devoted a large portion of their charge to "settle the convention and the niggers."

Monday morning everybody talked about "the riot that was to come off." Rebel business houses were never opened at all, or were closed by nine o'clock. The streets were full, and nearly all the residents were armed. The assembling of the Convention seemed to be waited for as the signal for the outbreak to begin. Respectable rebel citizens earnestly advised the Union men to stay away, while the rebels likewise charged simply contradict the first one, declare that the measures adopted by the police to quell the riot were unnecessarily severe, and that Monroe, the Mayor, is a bad man. It makes no further allusion to the convention.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

The Treasury Department were informed today that Collector Thomas, of Philadelphia, refused to be removed, and intends to test the matter legally. Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his place some days since.

Chief of Staff.

Colonel Nichols, of the War Department, has been formally appointed Chief of Staff to Lieutenant General Sherman, and will join him in a few days.

Arrivals.

General Steedman and Senator Gowan were among the arrivals to-day.

Texas State Government.

The President has not yet issued his proclamation recognizing the new State Government of Texas, and probably will not until the 20th. It was rumored here to-day that Ex-Governor Hamilton has received information that it would be resisted, but little or no credence is given to the story.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH FRANKLIN.

Laying of the Corner Stone—Ministers Present—Sermons of Bishop Kerfoot—A Prosperous Parish.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., August 6, 1866.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. John's Episcopal Church of this parish took place here to-day. The Right Rev. John B. Kerfoot, Bishop of the Diocese; M. A. Tolman, Rector of Christ Church, Meadville, Pa.; Blasdale; Rev. Mr. Bylesby, and Revs. Mr. Lord, of Meadville; Rev. Mr. White, of Butler; Rev. Mr. Parker, of Warren; Rev. Mr. Washburne, of Cleveland; Rev. Mr. Page, of Western New York, and Rev. Mr. Hayward, of Sharon, were present. After the prayers and hymns

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny county will inaugurate the gubernatorial campaign this evening, by a mass meeting at City Hall. Among the speakers announced to address the meeting are to-night is to be the commencement of a vigorous campaign, it is earnestly desired that every Union Republican voter in the city and county may make it convenient to be present. Let our friends throughout the country know, that here, in Allegheny county, the people are true to the Government and to themselves, and that, as of yore, they will roll up in October such a majority as will leave no doubt of their position on the issues of the day.

THE SOUTHERN CONSTITUTIONS.

Chief Justice RUFFIN, of North Carolina, has pitched into the amended Constitution of that State in a way that will excite some astonishment in the mind of the President, and arouse some thought that is scarcely needful just now, throughout the country. He denies the validity of the constitution, as amended to suit the policy of reconstruction and to adapt it to the new order of things introduced by Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation of freedom to the slaves. He declares the entire process by which the convention was called, and all its action, illegal, and denounces the President's order for the convention "as an act of clear and despotic usurpation." This is exceedingly plain language. Its meaning is patent to all, and it has some important connections which we propose briefly to notice.

Whether the conclusion of the Chief Justice, that "this is no Constitution," is sound or not, it is wo thy of special notice that the ground of the argument by which he reaches it is the same as that taken by the President in relation to the late Louisiana Convention in New Orleans, viz., that the voice of the people must be consulted in the calling of Constitutional Conventions implying very plainly that without this, the meeting of the Convention is a usurpation and not to be allowed. The Chief Justice declares that the ordering of the convention in North Carolina by the President was a usurpation, and the inquiry of the President, "by what authority does this convention"—that in New Orleans—"claim to represent all the people of Louisiana," clearly implies that without such authority it would be a usurpation not to be tolerated. So it was evidently understood by the officials and the populace of New Orleans, and they forestalled its action in their own way, by the slaughter of the members.

Again, whether the conclusion or the argument of Mr. RUFFIN be sound or the reverse, it is altogether probable that others, perhaps a majority of the States, will, when the time comes for it, adopt the same, and treat their amended constitutions as "no constitutions," and act accordingly. Then what will become of the amendment, already made with their concurrence, to the Constitution of the United States, as to the abolition of slavery? And here, too, if our recollections serve us, there have been some suggestive hints, and even arguments raised, on the implication that the absence of eleven States from the halls of legislation is a serious weakness, involving possibly the invalidity of the laws made under such circumstances.

At any rate, the position taken by Mr. RUFFIN betrays the utterly unreliable character of the process of reconstruction that has been proposed, apart from the plan and action agreed upon by Congress. And it accounts, also, for the more than readiness—for the eagerness with which the States most concerned have rushed to the embrace of that process. It calls to mind the tone and air of impatient passivity assumed by the Southern press three or four months ago, before their hopes for time to have passed from an indefinite to a definite term by the suspicious suggestion of a Philadelphia Convention. "Provisional Governments were given us," they said. "We received them; Constitutional amendments were proposed—we adopted them. What more do our conquerors ask?" Chief Justice CHASE has begun the process of sweeping away the cobweb conditions, as he regards them, and as others no doubt regard them. It has been commenced in good time, we hope, to arouse true Union men to consider the prospects of the country, and to sustain the demand for sufficient guaranties against the consequences of all this treachery. If the action in North Carolina is null and void, then that of other States in similar circumstances is so. And the constitutional amendments transmute the instruments in which they are inserted into "no constitutions," leaving the old constitutions, with all the subordinate slave code, in full force.

We do not agree with the position taken by Judge RUFFIN on this point, but as it exhibits the course likely to be taken by the States, its importance as a caution to Union men, and as a stimulus to sustain a faithful Congress cannot be over estimated.

THE WIGWAM.

The temporary building, so called, which is being erected for the Convention, to meet in on the 14th, is approaching completion. Of its size and architecture we are not informed, except that it is to have a capacity sufficient to hold 10,000 persons. As many more than were invited are said to be going to the meeting, a large place may be wanted. And although some distinguished gentlemen have promptly declined the honor of an appointment, yet as double sets of delegates have been appointed by irreconcilable constituencies, it is probable that as many and as many kinds will be there as it will be convenient to entertain.

In default of information, the interior arrangement of the edifice will readily, with the aid supplied by a knowledge of the design, present itself to the imagination. A large room on the southern end will be connected, by folding doors, with a similar one on the north end, and a small cosy apartment, having no direct connection with either, will be prepared for the Republican gentlemen who may attend the convention. The front and the back door will be of equal size, and both available for entrance or egress. The Richmond *Examiner's* key will hang at one side of each door and the New York *Times's* key at the other, and delegates can take their choice, which to enter by. A few divans or cushioned seats will be prepared in the northern room, in which also will be located the seat of the President of the convention.

THE ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

As might have been expected, there is great inquiry on the part of our discharged soldiers as to the additional bounty allowed by the recent Act of Congress, and this inquiry has gone so far as to raise the question as to whether the bounty will be paid to those troops who were mustered out at the close of the war, and before they had served three full years. We do not think that there is any reason to think that the bounty will be withheld from such troops, as it was for them in the greatest measure that the late law was passed. The liberal construction placed upon the second section of the Act by the War Department is the best assurance that the whole of the act will be construed as liberally as possible for the soldiers. We hope that any misapprehension which may exist in regard to this question, may be set at rest.

The publication in Monday's papers of a list of claim agents debarred from doing business in the various departments at Washington, will enable soldiers to be careful that they do not entrust their claims to the care of irresponsible persons. The selection of a perfectly trustworthy agent is of the utmost importance, and it seems that the department authorities are determined that no blame shall attach to them if such selections are not always made. There is ample time for soldiers to make their selections, as the instructions and forms for applicatiohs for the bounty have not yet been promulgated, and we presume that no honorable attorney will forward any application until he has received the proper instructions and knows that he is right. Applications filed without such instructions will, undoubtedly, be returned when examined, causing unnecessary delay in the collection of the bounty. The safest plan will be to have patience until the Department is ready to receive claims, and then claims which are filed according to instructions will be the first to be settled and paid.

THE CABLE RATES.

The enterprising owners have paid out money for the cable, and paid out the cable into the sea; and now they are beginning to rejoice in some experience of the paying-in process. The revenue, at present rates and with full business, will be very liberal. Making the transmission of the President's salutation to the Queen the basis of calculation, that is seven words a minute, it is plain arithmetic to ascertain the number of words in an hour, day or year, and the amount of the charges at a half dollar per word.

We do not object to this on the score of cost to the sender of the messages, or of excessive revenue to the proprietors, if the business demands it; although we think that a year will demonstrate the propriety of some reduction or the laying of other lines, or, what is more probable, should this continue to work well, both additional lines and diminished charges. Until the fear of damage to the cable is somewhat abated by its continued success, it is but just that large compensation should be paid for its use. Besides, the talent, courage and perseverance that have achieved the work merit a liberal reward. The expense of keeping *down* the line may not be heavy, and station expenses cannot be very great, yet the interest on the investment and the risk attending it are large items in a just and safe calculation of profits.

The reason assigned by the managers of the Cable, shows that the prices have been fixed upon calculation of its capacities, and that at too with reference to public convenience. At cheap rates the number of dispatches would be too great, to be sent with expedition. If, taking their turn, they should lie a week on the table of the operator, before those given in before them were sent, a new Congress would answer their purpose almost as well, in point of time, and butter in other respects. The matter, therefore, may be regarded as fixed upon the best basis practicable, at the present stage of Trans-Atlantic telegraphing.

For private use of the Cable, individuals and business firms must pay, and they will, of course, use it only when it will turn to their advantage. For general news purposes, we are not despondent as to its use. Some mode of defraying the expense will be suggested, when the necessity for the news by the Cable shall have been demonstrated, for the Press is not daunted by small difficulties. If the news is wanted and can be got in this way, the "mite of the million" will pay the charges.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, addressed the people of Madison on the 1st instant on the political questions of the day, and in a very unfeobled effort to explain the call of the Philadelphia Convention, so completely befogged the question that it remains in as great obscurity as before. Men are sometimes unknowingly led to say things and express views which they think are commendable, but which prove to be exactly the reverse when they are well enlisted in them, and when it is too late to make a safe retreat. In such an event there are but two things to do, either to become as bad in heart as the enterprise itself, and with boldness to keep straight on, or to surround it with as much uncertainty as possible, in order that the public may be unable to understand the matter. Senator DOOLITTLE appears to be in straits in regard to the approaching Copperhead Rebel Convention, not knowing whether to keep straight on, or to lead on the public with his specious pleading. He made a very feeble attempt at the former, and a somewhat stronger and successful effort at the latter.

In his hopeless floundernings on the questions of the day which he explained to be "whether the States shall live, or whether the States shall die?" he resorted to the meanest of all subterfuges—*falsehood*. He told his hearers that Congress not only held to the belief that eleven of the States are dead, but should be governed as subjugated and conquered territories. Now every one knows that these things have never been held but by a very few members of Congress, and that when they were broached in that body they were very decidedly rejected. All that the Senator said on the "question of the day" was based on the untruth, and of course fall with it.

He then proceeded to "explain" the call for the Philadelphia Convention, and to tell what delegates would be required to pledge themselves to, but instead of telling us wherein VALLANDIGHAM and such like South, men already elected as delegates to the Convention, will be required to change their creed, he labored obstinately to expound the pledge that HORACE GREELY and THADDEUS STEVENS, who have no idea of meddling in the filthy cabal, would have to give before they would be allowed to enter.

After quoting from the call in regard to the pledge, the Senator asked: "Can any man who has loyalty in his heart cross the threshold of that Convention? Can any man who has any honor in him undertake to become a member of that Convention unless he is attached in true allegiance to the Union and Constitution and Government of the United States; and, more than all that, who does not accept the situation in good faith, and who does not cordially adopt the principles that are here set forth?"

The history of the late rebellion and of all that preceded, answers the questions fully. "The threshold of that Convention" can certainly be no more sacred than that of the Congress of the United States, and yet the leaders, and aiders and abettors of the rebellion crossed the threshold of that Congress with rebellion in their hearts, and not only gave a pledge of loyalty to the Constitution, but assumed a solemn and legal obligation to support and maintain it. The Senator knows well enough that men who violated their oaths to the Government cannot be trusted to keep simple pledges to a political Convention, and he also knows that men who took oaths only to break them, will give the pledge desired only to repudiate it.

The Senator said enough to foretell that nothing more than a simple assent to the language of the call will make the rankest rebel in the land loyal enough for the Philadelphia Convention. He has no idea that VALLANDIGHAM and such men will be excluded. Indeed, he admits that Southerners who believed in the "fatal heresy" of secession, and who fought to destroy the Union, will be admitted; but he talked about them having believed in and fought for disunion, and of having surrendered the controversy forever—the decision of Almighty God being against them. Such a confession from the rebels and their Northern friends has never yet been placed on record. They deny that God was against them, and they have not surrendered the controversy—the Senator may congratulate himself if they do not renew it in the Convention in support of which he has belittled himself.

The more the Senator and his colleagues attempt to explain their political defection and to make it popular, the more determined will the true Union-loving men of the land be to crush out the last vestige of rebellion.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH.

The late change of temperature has been perceptible, though not great. Whatever may be the cause, its tendency to produce sickness is not to be neglected. To avoid bad effects, the clothing should be adapted to the changes that usually begin to occur at this season of the year. What is sufficient at mid-day is too scanty for the cool morning and evening. Attention to this is specially necessary, when there is a tendency to diseases analagous to cholera. The little trouble required for making the frequent changes is not a sufficient reason for the omission. A damp, cold skin should not be neglected. Comfortable warmth is a safety. A light flannel garment next the person is the most convenient means of escaping the danger of a check of perspiration and of keeping the surface at a healthful temperature. It will do more than quack nostrums towards warding off bowel complaints. Soap and water properly applied, to cleanse the skin not only from coal soot but from its own excretions, that are more injurious, are preventives that it is always safe to use.

The health of the city is as good, we believe, as it usually is at this period of the year—probably quite as good as that of the rural districts. But while we know that cholera is in the country, and that its migratory movements may expose us to a visitation of it, too much care cannot be taken to make the city clean, to remove all generating causes of the disease, and to keep the person in a condition to withstand morbid influences from the weather or any other source.

THE WAR OF THE KINGS.

Whether for ultimate good or evil to the great masses of the people, it is evident that the commotions of Europe are destined to inaugurate great changes among the nations and the sovereigns. Some of these have already been developed, and tendencies indicate others not less important. It cannot be doubted, that some of the rulers are delighted, while others are disappointed and alarmed by the sudden turns and rapid developments of the conflict. Among the speculations on the future of the possible, is the following written by Mr. CONWAY, from England, to the *Commonwealth*:

"The result of the war must be an old world United States. So vast have been the transformations of these times that great may justice was putting on the uncongenial mask of a Satan, and freedom seemed about to be slain by Despotism, the man of blood and iron has suddenly European liberty sits upon the throne of Prussian minister's back, and rifles (torn the evil power, which was binding it in fetters in every nation of Southern Europe. Under the sword of Bismarck, Austria becomes a land—perhaps a *single sacrament with an equal under his communion*. She has ceased to show the white feather. And Bismarck himself? Trans-Atlantic democracy will consider the monster when it has done the work for which he raised it. Once this is certain, no man since Napoleon I. ever had so much power and such tremendous weapons."

It is certainly some improvement to have the ranking influence and power in Germany and in the same proportion, in Europe, transferred from Austria to Prussia. And the influence and power of Italy with friendly aspects toward civil and religious liberty, are likely to receive some accession. A Hungarian legion of 9,000 men, under the auspices of the Allies would give the opportunity to enter Hungary, should the peace of Europe be consummated. The result of such an invasion, it is not difficult to anticipate. But the prospect is, that the war will be concluded, if it is not already ended, with all the advantage on the side of Prussia and Italy. This, however, cannot be regarded as the terminus of progressive movement. It is a pause and resting place on the road, attained, to the astonishment of the world, by a contest of little over a month's duration.

The surprise occasioned by the extraordinary achievements of Prussia, and the overwhelming panic of despondency of Austria, has hardly yet subsided sufficiently to allow of the judgment to consider the probable effect of these events on the other powers of Europe. That they cannot be indifferent to them is certain, but what practical results they may involve can only be subjects of conjecture and speculation. And the extraordinary operations and results of the past suggest diffidence in anticipations of the future in the same strange series.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—The delicate manner in which President JOHNSON makes his intimations that a few experienced officers is much to be admired. The notification of their removal received by the Federal office holders in this city sets out in the peremptory style, by stating that the President has ordered the appointment of such an individual to the office held by the recipient of the note, and then, as if not to hurt the feelings of the removed, mildly suggests that he would "tender his resignation." There may be some in other localities than this who will avail themselves of the kind consideration of the President, and tender their resignations, but the gentlemen now filling the offices in this city have no reason to do so. They have discharged the duties of their respective offices faithfully and well, and have not deviated a hair's breadth from their fealty to the principles of the Republican Union party. The following is a verbatim copy of the notification received by Captain Batchelor:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866. }

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that the President has ordered the appointment of James Lowry, Jr., as surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will *please tender your resignation*, to take effect as soon as your successor qualifies.

I am, respectfully,
W. E. CHANDLER,
Asst. Secretary of the Treasury.

CHARLES W. BATCHELOR, Esq.,
Surveyor of the Customs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DODGING THE WHISKY TAX.—It is ascertained that a large number of distilleries in New York city are producing an immense amount of the *raw* article clandestinely and cheating the Government of revenue to the amount of $8,000,000 a year. This may be very profitable to the few engaged in it, but it prolongs the taxing times on all the rest of the community, and so, is a wrong to every individual tax payer as well as to the Government. The same is true of all other evasions of the revenue tax. It is to the advantage of every man, that every other man should pay his fair proportion of the taxes, and cheating the public revenue is cheating private pockets.

TOO EXCLUSIVE.—A Minnesota convention of Democrats gave instructions to their delegates to Philadelphia that would exclude a large proportion of their own party by one clause, and nearly all the Republicans by another, leaving the Convention to the almost exclusive use of the delegates from the South, of whom the Minnesota Democracy say nothing.

DEFENDING THEMSELVES.—A Buffalo paper lately intimated that General SHERMAN had, in a speech, denounced the *copperhead* press. Some of the Democratic papers, feeling aggrieved at the gentle insinuation, pronounce the Buffalo statement as a lie made out of whole cloth. Whether it is so or not, the rejoinder is fairly a case of self-defense.

I ASSURE you, fellow-citizens, those men who make these denunciations do not know the spirit that actuates the men who stand by Andrew Johnson.—*Senator Doolittle.*

True, Senator. We acquired too much knowledge of the spirit of rebellion during the past six years to desire any familiarity with the first rebel whose treason is recorded in history.

Brownlow and the President.

The Knoxville *Whig*, Governor Brownlow's organ, of the 24 inst., has the following: The copperhead papers of the North and dirty rebel sheets of the South in the service of the President, represent him as having obtained for Governor Brownlow the position of Governor, and the latter as being ungrateful. The facts are that Governor Brownlow holds the position in spite of Johnson, and in the face of his opposition to both his nomination and election. Brownlow was nominated by a convention of five hundred and forty delegates, without a dissenting voice, and running upon the strict ticket, he ran two thousand votes ahead of the legislative ticket, or nearly that number. Johnson, as Brownlow is able to prove, was opposed to his nomination, and after his election, at Washington, expressed himself in opposition to him. His dirty tools and flat spittles at Washington write to Knoxville and Nashville, setting forth boastingly that the President is hostile to Brownlow, and that the latter has no friends at the White House.

His rebel admirers in Tennessee have boasted he would set aside the present State Government of Tennessee, and appoint a Military Governor. He dare not do so without subjecting himself to impeachment and expulsion from office. Tennessee and her Governor sustain the same relation to the Federal Union that the States of Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania do, and their Governors, and the President dare not usurp the control of either.

Governor Brownlow feels under no obligations to President Johnson for the position he now holds. On the contrary, he feels that he was both nominated and elected against his wishes, both nominated and elected in the loyal people of the State. But if he held the office by sufferance, he would resign before he would be bound hands and feet by him, and turned over to the rebels and Democratic organization. He has not patronage enough to buy the Governor, nor influence enough to carry the Governor against his convictions of right.

George Francis Train has been to Nebraska, where he purchased a good share of the town of Omaha, and made himself general boss of that beautiful spot.

Truman H. Safford, director of the Chicago Observatory, has been elected an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

PERSONAL.

—That notorious monk, known as Brother Ignatius, has emerged from his retirement to write to the London *Times* and his letter denies that he has any intention of selling his monastery.

—The Spaniards have taken Saratoga by storm since the opening of August, and where French counts and German barons have laid siege in vain the Castilian dash has achieved a triumph. These Cubans have such an easy, nonchalant air that they are perfectly irresistible to the Americans. They sap and mine away at their approaches in such an unconscious way, and withal in perfect *bonhomie*, that the citadel is captured before the garrison is well aware of the attack.

—At Sharon Springs, New York, a few days ago, a bevy of girls from New England thought that they would honor a hop at the Eldridge House with their serene presence. A correspondent says: Their polkas were rushes, their quadrilles romps, and their galops avalanches of muslin and vulgarity. Instead of astounding the Eldridge people they absolutely disgusted them, and without proving that New England stupidity was diminished by a visit to Sharon, they fully demonstrated that its sense of propriety was left behind in the classic vales of the Connecticut.

—The approaching marriage of the Princess Dagmar to the heir apparent of all the Russias is much talked of in the Paris *salons*. The present Czarowitch is in character in complete contrast to his deified brother. Imperious and domineering, he is by no means popular, and has inherited not a little of the temperament of the family.

—The illustrious Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna seems to be getting himself into trouble lately. The advocates of the cause to which he now professes to be friendly distrust his offers of assistance, the sheriff nabs him, and the Emperor Maximilian robs him, and all because he was not satisfied in St. Thomas with "letting well enough alone."

—Prof. Agassiz has returned from his Brazilian trip. He has been absent a little more than a year, and during that time has made many important discoveries in geology and natural history, finding abundant evidence to establish his favorite theory of glacial action, and adding to the classifications of the animal kingdom several hundred species hitherto unknown or undescribed.

—Rev. Rogers, of St. Lazarus Church, Memphis, worshiping in Stillwell Hall, who proposed to erect a grand cathedral to the memory of the Confederate dead, complained bitterly to his congregation that they had raised in all but $600, and were leaving him and his family to suffer. He reverted to their claim to being first Christians, and their reputation for generosity, in anything but complimentary terms. His plan for a rebel cathedral church and college has miserably failed.

—The Count Von Moltke, Chief of the King's Staff, it is now ascertained, is the military genius who, from the beginning of the German war, has been directing affairs on the Prussian side. He is the strategist of the campaign in all parts of the field. His whole time is spent in this work, the execution of the orders being in the hands of the King and the Princes.

—Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, is spending the heated term in New England. Wm. Faxon, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is also vacationing in Connecticut.

—The London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says, concerning the scandal about Queen Victoria, that the sole pretext for this attack is the fact that the Queen has a favorite valet, who takes the opportunity to enter Hungary, should the peace of Europe be consummated. The result of such an invasion, it is not difficult to anticipate. But the prospect is, that the war will be concluded, if it is not already ended, with all the advantage on the side of Prussia and Italy. This, however, cannot be regarded as the terminus of progressive movement. It is a pause and resting place on the road, attained, to the astonishment of the world, by a contest of little over a month's duration.

—Marshal Benedek, after the battle of Sadowa, said to the correspondents of the newspapers, "You may tell all. There is no way of palliating this misfortune. Any excusable one takes all the fault upon himself. I am responsible for all that has happened."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A letter to the Richmond *Whig* says a petroleum company, with a capital of half a million of dollars, has been organized in Granville, North Carolina. The company has secured by warranty title one hundred and thirty thousand acres of land, lying in the coal regions of Deep river and Dan river.

The cholera has made its appearance in a number of places in London and Liverpool. The London *Times* demands the immediate attention to the sanitary wants of the metropolis.

Poisoning has almost become an epidemic in the West. A few days ago the guests of an Indianapolis hotel were badly poisoned. Now, we learn that some twenty persons were poisoned at a boarding house on Grand river, Iowa, by a man House, Wenona, Ill. The theory is that the "prepared flour" used in the hotel contained poisonous drugs.

Since the commencement of the war there has been a great decrease in the number of Dutch vessels of small tonnage trading with the northwestern part of England, in consequence of the refusal of the Dutch Government to allow seamen less than eighteen and twenty-five to leave their country.

During the last quarter, the police of New York city have made 21,620 arrests. Of these, 9,983 were married, and 11,767 unmarried—a proportion sufficient to show that home influences are more peaceable and law-abiding in their tendencies than "single blessedness."

A shoemaker on Front street, Philadelphia, while digging recently in cleaning out the cellar of his house, discovered the presence of petroleum. But an examination showed that the oil had percolated through into a garden beem storage yard not far distant from the house.

Three thousand six hundred dogs have been killed in New York during the past seven weeks.

The coachman of a New York merchant robbed his employer of $1,000 in order that his $200 with which to pay marriage expenses. He was arrested just before the ceremony commenced and immediately locked up.

Hail stones seven inches in circumference fell in sterling, Ill., on the night of the 4th instant. Considerable damage was done.

During the past month seven hundred and six deaths have occurred in Chicago—a much larger number and percentage than has been met with in any former month, except during cholera seasons.

The London *Spectator* says that a firm in Manchester bound themselves by a trust deed to divide the profits over fifteen per cent. on the capital invested among their workmen. The first result was a decrease in waste, the men not seeing why they should waste their own property any more than any other master's. The next was an immense advance in the pace of the work done, the men putting their hearts into it as hired men would not do, and scolding each other for neglect as if each man was overseer.

The Charleston Common Council propose to issue bonds of the city, drawing seven per cent. interest, to all who wish to subscribe upon the following basis: When a lot is valued at $10,000, and the parties owning the same wish to build a store, warehouse and dwelling, worth $15,000 upon it, it is proposed to issue to the parties $15,000 of city bonds at par, the city to pay a bond and mortgage with insurance policies assigned for security.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says the board appointed for an examination of the various fire arms now in use by different nations have carefully examined sixty-one different rifles and muskets, and have reported that the most perfect, safe and substantial arm is the Springfield rifle with the Berdan improvement, which changes it to a breech-loading rifle. The board consisted of Generals Hancock, Buchanan, Griffin, Haynes, and Colonels Owens, Benton and Porter.

On the vicinity of the Rev. Dr. Kilsey, of Detroit, Michigan, there were in the United States eighty years ago, only sixty thousand Catholics and twenty-five priests, while now there are four million four hundred thousand members of the church and two thousand five hundred priests.

The Toronto *Globe* announces that at last the persevering manager of the Grand Trunk Railway has got the Buffalo and Lake Huron Amalgamation Bill through Parliament.

A San Francisco correspondent writing upon the subject of immigration to the State of California, thinks that the next great social problem will be the status of the Chinese. In a few months or years he will cross the Rocky Mountains, and then begin to fill up the valley of the Mississippi. On the first of January, 1867, the Colorado, the pioneer of a new line between San Francisco and China, will commence her trips, and every arrival will bring from one thousand to one thousand five hundred to that port.

Recently, on an English railroad, a bridge caught fire, and the Superintendent of the road who was in London, was telegraphed for. He immediately left London, and traveled on an engine to York, a distance of one hundred and ninety-one miles, in three hours and forty-three minutes, including a stoppage of eight minutes at one of the stations. This was equal to six miles in seven minutes—a rate of continuous speed rarely reached on any long railroad.

The Chinese possess, it is reported, the finest coal in the world for generating steam. It is found near Pekin, the capital of the Empire, where a coal field exists of no less than three hundred miles in extent.

The length of the various telegraph wires centering around Paris is about 50,000 miles—enough to put a girdle twice around the earth. There are six hundred and ten offices for the working of these lines, and the number of messages sent over them last year was 1,967,718, for which the charge was $1,224,655.

The iron workers in Lancashire, England, recently demanded higher wages, and as a reason for it stated that provisions had advanced so much in price that they could no longer live on the wages they received. They presented a table of expenses by which it appears that it now costs $6 14 to purchase the same amount of food that $5 would have bought three years ago, and food is, therefore, 22 per cent. dearer than it was at that time.

SMOKE CAN BE CONSUMED.

The Economical Combustion of Bituminous Coal.—No. 1.

INTRODUCTION.

Smoke can be consumed! Yet the question of availability remains a question. Will it pay, will be asked; or can it be done without great expense? In a word, is it available? We feel satisfied that it is both practical and available in all, or nearly all cases, and that bituminous coal cannot only be burned without smoke, but a great economy can be effected in its combustion by the consumption of the smoke.

In these papers—which will be prepared at our leisure—or in such hours as can be spared from other pressing duties, and in such order as the editor of the COMMERCIAL may find it convenient to print them—we propose to present the question of complete and economic combustion in two views, scientific and practical, theoretical and in fact.

We may be led, in this discussion, a little out of the "beaten track," as gone over by such practical men as Charles Wye Williams, and others, but since their time, many new inventions and developements have been made, and progressive experiments are daily adding to our Knowledge of the wonders of science, and the hidden resources of nature. We see things accomplished to-day, in the routine of business and duty, which, a few years ago, would have been credited to magic, and their votaries sent to the stake or the mad house. It seems strange that we are still incredulous, and that we have little more faith in science to-day than yesterday, with the lessons of the past before us. But men seldom believe in that which they cannot comprehend, or they have so little faith in themselves, that they only echo the opinions of each other—public opinion! Therefore, new principles grow slowly and steadily, but surely and widely.

That which we now bring forward is a new principle to the public, but comparatively an old one to science. It can be demonstrated by everyday examples, yet in but few cases is it adopted for practical economical purposes. We mean the combustion of coal, so as to utilize its entire value in all the uses to which it is now adapted, in the furnace, the steamboat, the stove and the grate.

We propose to discuss the character and constituents of coal, with a brief glance at its origin and formation. The gases, of which it is mainly composed, their original condition, liquifaction and solidification by cold and pressure, and *vice versa*, their volitilization by heat, as now practiced to produce caloric. We will demonstrate the chemical process and show clearly, not only how coal is made and *unmade*, but how it may be again solidified from the gases produced by its combustion into stoves and furnaces. This will aid us in coming to the practical solution of the question involved, for we must understand the whole subject before we can clearly comprehend the point. It may not be practical to imitate nature in accumulating a supply of carbon from the combustion of our present supply of coal. It is enough if we learn how to utilize and economize the unlimited supply she has provided. The smoke that perpetually covers Pittsburgh, however, is enough to tempt a second creation of the coal beds, for its solidification would in a few years cover the city out of sight. We may safely assume that from one-third to one-half the gaseous constituents of the coal used in Pittsburgh, passes off in the condition of carburetted hydrogen or carbonic oxide. The gases emitted by our fuel stacks are never carbonic acid as they should be, if the combustion was complete.

By the present mode of using coal we not only lose one-third of the constituents of coal as unconsumed gas, but we also lose a large proportion of the caloric or heat, which two-thirds which is consumed. That is, the heat as well as the gas passes up the chimney.

We do not, however, propose to discuss the mechanical construction of our furnaces in these papers; the modes and means of economizing heat is a different question from that of producing it. We may point out how one-third more heat can be obtained from a ton of coal, but the furnaces in use will still remain the same as now. We can show how smoke can be consumed with profit to the consumer—say one-third more heat than is now obtained from the same quantity of coal—and specifically, then a driving park at Dr. Gross' woods, or even Homewood, might be the Wizard location for that section of the consolidated city. In that case, of course, the larger the area that could be reached by cheap fuel the better.

This is an outline of my programme. But it is almost certain that the citizens of Allegheny city will, as they did over the year since, clamor about the attempt to destroy their city. Well, in that event, they will have to be satisfied full another twenty years with the hog and cow pasture afforded by their commons. While so doing, let them not display bad temper, and like T. W., sneer at the want of enterprise shown by others. One of the reasons why I am for consolidation is, that I expect out of it to obtain a well directed system of Public Parks, one of which should undoubtedly be the Allegheny Commons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC PARKS AND CONSOLIDATION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your weekly correspondent, T. W., in Saturday's paper, in pitching into the citizens of Pittsburg, for want of enterprise, in the matter of a public park, might have found in his own city a still worse example of want of enterprise. I agree with him that the Allegheny Commons ought to be fenced in and laid into a magnificent public park—but then by whom? Certainly, by the citizens, or Councils of that city. It would undoubtedly be better still if the entire cities and boroughs of this vicinity were all consolidated into one magisterial city, and then not one but at least three public parks were laid out and improved within the city. I have no doubt when that day comes, the ninety acres of ground now constituting the Allegheny Commons, will find some better use to apply it to, than the dignity of pasturing hogs and cows, to which use the citizens and municipal authorities now appropriate it. In contra-distinction to the fault-finding criticism of T. W., permit me to state my views, which he will find includes his own, as a part and parcel of my own. I need publish of no longer ago than last year that at least 100 square miles of territory be consolidated into one city, and that in the bill consolidating as a commission be created of say three or five leading citizens, independent of even the city Councils, who, like the directors of the Allegheny Cemetery, shall have the control of all public parks. We have all seen during the last twenty years what improvements of this character, wisely directed, have done for us in our "City of the Dead." Why shall not the same measures be taken to improve the great consolidated city to accommodate the living? Give us at least two parks—one in each of the great geographical divisions, superintended by such a man as John Chislett, of the Allegheny Cemetery, and at the end of twenty years we shall have something worthy of the name of a park within reach of the Allegheny Commons present at the end of twenty years under the management of her City Councils.

If I were going to advise I would of course adopt the Commons in Allegheny City as the park for that section. I would select one hundred or one hundred and fifty acres in the borough of Mount Washington for the district south of the rivers. The front part of the farms of Mrs. Bigham, the late A. K. Lewis and the Shaler property, now containing few buildings, is evidently the proper place. A ferry from the mouth of Depot street, and an inclined plane up the hill of capacity to take up loaded wagons, carriages, &c., as well as passengers, would put the entire park within two thousand feet of the mouth of Penn street. In regard to the site for a park between the rivers, my convictions are not so positive. If you adopt the Allegheny Commons and Mount Washington, you would accommodate the two largest sectarianly, then a driving park at Dr. Gross' woods, or even Homewood, might be the Wizard location for that section of the consolidated city. In that case, of course, the larger the area that could be reached by cheap fuel the better.

This is an outline of my programme. But it is almost certain that the citizens of Allegheny city will, as they did over the year since, clamor about the attempt to destroy their city. Well, in that event, they will have to be satisfied full another twenty years with the hog and cow pasture afforded by their commons. While so doing, let them not display bad temper, and like T. W., sneer at the want of enterprise shown by others. One of the reasons why I am for consolidation is, that I expect out of it to obtain a well directed system of Public Parks, one of which should undoubtedly be the Allegheny Commons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC PARKS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As I have seen in your paper some two or three communications on the subject of public parks, I wish to make a few remarks on the same. I am a laborer and feel a great interest in a park for the city of Pittsburgh, as my native place, provided it is not located out of the reach of every class of citizens, and since seeing those communications I have been looking for a place to please my fancy. As I was traveling to Sharpsburg on Saturday I cast my eye on one spot, which I thought might suit, as far as I could survey them. First is the Ewalt estate, next is the property of Mr. Duff, and above Hatfield comes in several other properties, but by whom owned I cannot tell. Above Hatfield there are some very desirable localities, but in making my choice, I fixed on the property of Mr. Duff, for several reasons, which I will give before I am through. At least I think it will be worth the notice of the committee before they make a choice. In the first place I see the soil is a loose sand, and there is no easier grading than it would be. Besides it is a beautiful forest of timber, both native and ornamental, which is one of the greatest ornaments and benefits to a park, and which is hard to find so near the city. It is located in the neighborhood of the Cemetery and the Arsenal, and its distance is about a nice drive from the city. Having also the advantage of the Penn street cars, brings it almost into the centre of the city, or the city out to it, and when the stranger wishes to view our public places he can do it all in one trip. If this property can be procured, I flatter myself it will captivate other gentlemen as well as me, if they examine it. If the city park is intended, as one writer says, to rest and recreate the laborer and mechanic after his hard day's toil, and is not yet found between the workshop and the Cemetery, I believe and beg leave to say that if this piece of ground is well improved it is the paradise to live in. Its advantage of the Allegheny river and the open grounds to the northwest, from which we get the cooling breezes, are not surpassed in the vicinity of the city, and above all is clear of the dense smoke and storms of soot that many times pass over our city and many locations around it. At this day the foliage of the timber is as clean as the leaves on the mountain tops.

I flatter myself to say that in my ward, talking in the workshops of the Central Railroad, we have more manufacturing establishments than any other portion of the city, and if the park is intended to accommodate the working and middle class of society, locate it within the city, or as near it as you can. Then they will get a chance to it. To locate it on the Commons of Allegheny city would be to give the advantage of it to the wealthy class of our citizens, who are able and have the means and facilities to attend such places within themselves, and to locate it there would be to place it out of the reach of the majority of the working class of citizens. Let each city have its own park. Locate one in the neighborhood of the Allegheny Cemetery, and the poor man and his family, or either, can have the pleasure of the park and cemetery for the small sum of ten or fifteen cents, by taking the Penn street cars from the center of the city. Even Peace and Harrison's ten minutes.

In locating the park, consider the interests of the laborer, mechanic and manufacturer. Then you consult the interests of the bone and sinew of the city of Pittsburgh.

NINTH WARD.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Red Bugs.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Red Bugs.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Red Bugs.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.

In short, send for a very large stock of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs, to which we call the attention of Country Merchants and Consumers, who will, we are confident, find with us inducements superior to any other house.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market Street, corner Diamond,
Jy20 Near Fifth Street.

PRIME INDIGO.

Prime Indigo.
Prime Indigo.
Prime Indigo.
For Dying Purposes.
For Dying Purposes.
For Dying Purposes.

That Cannot be Equaled for Quality or Price.
That Cannot be Equaled for Quality or Price.
That Cannot be Equaled for Quality or Price.

At FLEMING'S Drug Store.
At FLEMING'S Drug Store.
At FLE

The Daily Commercial

For the Commercial.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The fourteenth day of August comes,
A day that will remembered be,
For then will be the gathering
Of the unconquered chivalry.

Not armed for deadly conflict, as
When Lee his legions northward led,
And left the field at Gettysburg
So thickly strewn with Southern dead.

They come in peaceful guise, but yet
Not one of them is changed in will,
Though beaten on the battle-field,
Their purpose is to rule as still.

Unblushing Richmond sends her sons,
Each wearing on his face a smile,
As if foul Libby were forgot,
Or the more horrible Belle Isle.

And Memphis, red from riot, sends
Her human vultures, too, with speed;
Charleston, too, boasting that her fire
On Sumter was a noble deed.

The Woods, and base Vallandigham,
Their bolder brethren there will greet;
What better the rebels' hearts will fill
When they these Northern echoes meet!

New Orleans, fresh from Beetle's death,
Can't help but send thine own Monroe
Since, "faithful 'mong the faithless" found,
The noble Herron will not go?

Sons! hide thy face, thou hast beheld
In all thy course e'e darker scenes
Than Philadelphia's leaking hands
With bloody-handed New Orleans.

B. W.

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

THE VOLCANIC ISLAND.

In a paper addressed to the Paris Academy of Science, Dr. Da Corogna, an inhabitant of Santorino, gives an account of the effects produced by the emanations caused by the volcanic eruption which has been in progress there since February last.

He states that in the printed or MS. accounts that have been handed down to us about the old eruptions, he has found some very interesting details about the various affections caused by them in the island. They chiefly consisted of violent inflammations of the conjunctive, of serious cerebral attacks, suffocation, quinsy, bronchitis and derangement of the intestinal tubes. Our author finds that the present eruption has produced similar effects, with this singular circumstance, that the morbid action of the volcanic emanations has extended even to the neighboring islands. Thus, the inhabitants of Ios, an island situated thirty miles north of Santorino, Anapli, situated twenty miles East, and Sikinos, thirty-five miles North-west of the same, have always felt themselves seriously inconvenienced this year every time the wind blew from the seat of volcanic disturbance. Dr. Da Corogna attributes this morbid influence chiefly to the acid volcanic ashes dispersed over Santorino, or wafted across the sea, and then to the sulphurated hydrogen, which has a powerful irritating effect on the respiratory organs. Several kinds of plants have suffered from the same cause, especially the Indian fig-tree, yielding those called by the citizens the vine, though they present no trace of any fungous vegetation; other leaves, on the contrary, have white transparent spots, surrounded with a yellow areola or ring.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The last sitting of the French Photographic Society was not devoid of interest. M. Lomercière, produced some photographs of Greek manuscripts obtained by Count Sevastianoff. This gentleman has just returned from the convents of Mount Athos, in Greece, where he passed several years in voluntary recension, exclusively intent upon reproducing by photography a vast number of rare and curious MSS. preserved in the libraries of those monasteries. The count is now in possession of a considerable number of negatives, which are to be printed off for the benefit of the public by the Poitevin process.

Goldmark says: "Our readers recollect the Johnson process we described some months ago, by which panoramic views are obtained photographically on paper by the aid of a revolving cylinder with a vertical slit in it, through which the image is admitted to the object glass.

"Capt. Lansedet remarked that this process could only be executed on wet collodion, a circumstance which prevented its application to military purposes; but that, from certain trials of his, he was confident the principle might be formed to succeed in field operations, by widening the slit considerably. The photographer would thereby be enabled to use dry collodion, and the contrivance would thus become a panoramic registering apparatus. With this view he would employ the whole disthmal field of the object glass, and, dividing the whole visible horizon into 12 parts or 30 circular degrees each, he would begin by taking the first part of a sheet of negatived paper rolled on a cylinder. This first part taken, he would cut off the light by means of the obturator, and make the apparatus turn by the hand to the amount of thirty degrees. A new section would then be taken in the same manner as the first, and so on till the whole of the horizon is photographed all round. The chief difficulty in carrying out this plan Captain Lansedet stated to be the slowness of the action of light. To this M. Civiale replied that the time might be reduced from six-teen minutes to four, by laying the paper on the silver bath at the moment of the development, and before subjecting it to the action of gallic acid. Capt. Lansedet admitted this to be a considerable reduction, but yet not sufficient for his purpose."

The Preservation of Health.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* presents some very sensible ideas in regard to the preservation of health, which if carried out would inevitably result in good. The laws of health are simple. Everybody understands them, but scarcely anybody obeys them. Even the fear of a deadly epidemic does not produce obedience to them. If the cholera should visit our city, half the population would flee from it; yet not one individual in twenty is willing to conform to the rules of hygeine most likely to avert the disease, or disarm it of its terrors, should it break out among us. Seven-eights of the community voluntarily shorten their own lives by habitually violating the plainest rules of hygeine. The suicidal outrages that tens of thousands of us commit, upon our stomachs, our brains or our muscles, would seem to be the result of insanity. If the individual who takes six four or six drams a day at the bar of a low tavern should hear of a man whipping himself with a cowhide every morning, he would doubtless say, "what a fool the fellow is." Yet the effect of the external flagellation would be mild and salutary, as compared with that of the internal excoriation produced by half a dozen glasses of the liquid fire of the common dog-eries. Says the *Commercial List:*

People who over work their brains, and then stimulate them with alcohol, in order to get yet more work out of them, are as clearly guilty of *felo de se* as if they had their own throats. The inevitable result of such a course is to shorten life. When the intellect is exhausted in consequence of being overtasked, it requires not diminant, but rest. But it is unwise to overtax the thinking powers, and it is also unwise to live long and enjoy the blessing of a sound mind in a sound body, should understand that quiet recreation and rest are as balsamic is exercise to both. Put two embers on the back of a terrapin, and he makes a forced march for a few minutes, but the heat cracks his shell, and his spasmodic effort is soon over, and the live coals he might perchance have lived for a century. It is essential to health that the daily meals be taken at suitable times and with regularity, and that they be eaten slowly. Some people imagine that a long walk before breakfast is advisable. This is a mistake. The interval between the evening and the morning meal is a very long one, and during sleep digestion is unusually rapid; therefore the stomach is empty in the morning, and sustenance, notexhausting exercise, is what the system requires. Take your morning walk after breakfast, or if you are obliged to go forth very early, fortify yourself with at least some slight refreshments.

The Romans knew a thing or two about dietetics. They inscribed on the walls of their banquet rooms the wholesome phrase, *festina lente* —eat slowly. Would that this motto were printed at the head of every hotel and restaurant bill of fare. We don't suppose, however, that the recommendation would be heeded. Americans, however they may differ on all other points, seem to have agreed, *nemine contradente*, that their stomachs shall perform the functions nature intended for their teeth. Mastication is in danger of becoming a "lost art" in this country. Dyspepsia, the advertisers of tonics tell us, is an all universal complaint in the United States. This is true; nor will the tonics be of much use to the sufferers as long as they emulate the anaconda in their method of laying in supplies. A man who disposes of two or three courses in ten or fifteen minutes will find his dyspeptic agonies beyond the reach of bitters. Nothing can cure him but his own teeth. Satan, we are told, swallowed a boulder without being incommoded by it, but we mortals have not the stomachs of gods.

The Prussian Leaders.

[Military Correspondence of the London Times.]

BRUNN, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

Gen. Von Moltke has retired to his quarters, and is closeted with his maps, making new plans for the further progress of the campaign, and for the occupation of Vienna. This skillful strategist, who has been the chief director of the movements by which the three I russian armies, starting from different points, were collected at the necessary hour on the field of Koeniggratz, has never, except at that battle, appeared in the front of the armies. Some distance in the rear, sitting closely at his desk, he has traced on the map the course of his troops, and, by means of the field telegraph, has flashed his orders to the different generals in more immediate command with such skill and foresight that not a movement has failed, and every combination has been made at exactly the right moment. A quick, light blue eye, a high forehead, and a well-set figure, mark him as an intellectual and energetic man, but though quick in action he is so prudent in discourse, and so guarded in his speech, that from this quality and his wide knowledge of European language he is known in the army as the man who is silent in seven tongues. Careful and laborious, he has worked out with his own hand and himself calculated almost every detail of the operations in which he has taken Europe by surprise from the rightning rapidity of his strokes and the tremendous consequences of his dispositions, before which the Austrian army has withered away almost before it was gathered together, and which have won for him from his countrymen the title of the first strategist in Europe.

But though Gen. Von Moltke has in so short a time deservedly obtained such a high reputation in Prussia, the soldiers and officers of the two armies think almost as highly of the princes who have carried out so ably the plans which were formed by the Chief of the Royal Staff. Prince Frederick Charles, with all the dash and fire of a cavalry officer, can equally well lead his columns to pursue the broken enemy, and direct with patience his infantry and artillery in an attack against a firm and steady line; but his qualities as a general do not shine out more in the exciting duties of the battle field than they do in the more monotonous and laborious work which is necessary for the comfort of his soldiers in quarters or on the line of march. He has a singular power of making his troops equal to fatigue and hardship; on the line of march he is always with them, and often, from his knowledge of how to deal with his men, can, by a few happy words, close up the straggling ranks of a weary battalion and send the men forward cheering loudly. In the battle often, in person, he inspects the rations and bears the applications for leave in favor of indefatigues, and by the ease with which he communicates with his officers in the van to their commander-in-chief. He has both the confidence and love of his troops, who regard him as a skillful leader and powerful friend.

The Crown Prince has, by three victories in three successive days, established his title to be considered a general. In the second army he is looked upon with the same affection and confidence as Prince Frederick Charles is in the first. By the men of Silesia he is particularly beloved, for he commanded a regiment at Breslau, and became well known then to the whole line, and became well known then to the whole line, and became well known then to the whole province. Careless of trouble, ever anxious for the welfare of his troops, he visits personally the barracks and hospitals, and takes the most kindly interest in every individual soldier. But in the hour of need he does not spare his troops, for his affection for them springs from a sense of duty and from no mere desire of popularity. The march from Miletin to Koniggratz, and the attack on the Austrian right, in that battle which crushed Maximilian Benedek's army, and has, perhaps, shaken the Austrian dynasty, say more for his energy in action than could be written in any words.

With such leaders, and so well led, with a better arm than their enemies, with every mechanical contrivance which modern science can suggest, adapted to aid the operations of the army, it is little wonder that the stout-hearted and long-enduring Prussian soldiers have proved victorious on every occasion which they have gone into action.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WAFERS.—The mode of making the best quality of wafers, as practiced by the English manufacturers, is given as follows: Fine wheat flour is taken and mixed with white of eggs and isinglass into a very smooth paste; this is spread over the tin plates evenly and dried in an oven, several of the plates being placed one over the other to communicate a glossy surface to the wafers. When dry, the sheets of paste thus formed are laid up in a pile, about an inch or more in depth, and cut into circular pieces by a hollow punch, which is effected with great rapidity. The variety of colors that are ordinarily communicated to wafers is given to them in the pasta by the usual pigments, in the dry, powdered state, or previously dissolved in the water employed.

The French isinglass wafers, made in France, are formed of isinglass dissolved in water to the proper consistence, which is poured out upon plates of glass provided with borders and laid upon a level table. To prevent the glue from sticking to the plates, a little gall, or other suitable material, is rubbed over them. Previously to the isinglass becoming quite dry, they are cut through along the border. The leaves are then removed and cut with a hollow puncher, as in the case of other wafers. The various colors are also communicated to them by pigments while in a fluid state.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

S. W. THOMPSON & CO.,

Second Floor, Burke's Building,

59 FOURTH STREET.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE EFFECTED IN FIRST CLASS COMPANIES at fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

AGENTS FOR

Etna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn
North American Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
New England Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
North American Transit, Philadelphia, Pa. ly24-6m

OVER $100,000 LOSSES PAID

At this Agency Since its Establishment in 1859.

FIRE, LIFE,

Marine and Accident

INSURANCE

TAKEN AT

J. W. Arrott's Gen'l. Ins. Agency,

37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

Continental Insurance Company, Cash Assets over $1,500,000
Lorillard 1,000,000
North American 750,000
Arctic 600,000
Home 1,300,000
Hassosoit 250,000
New York Accidental 250,000
New York Life 5,000,000

Insurances effected in the above Companies, which are strictly FIRST CLASS, and worthy the CONFIDENCE and patronage of the community.

Applications for Insurances received and Policies issued by the undersigned. Also, all losses PROMPTLY adjusted and paid by JAS. W. ARROTT, Agt.
my18-3m No. 37 Fifth st., "Bank Block."

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS

ALEX. NIMICK, R. PATTERSON, JAMES McCALEY, NATHL HOLMES, S. HARPER, C. W. EICKEMEYER, JAMES P. HANNA. | ANDREW ACKLEY, ALEXANDER SPEER, DAVID M. LONG, REES J. THOMAS, JAMES H. CLARKE, JOHN R. McCUNE.

d24-1y

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 87 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine risks

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, SECRETARY.

Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent

DIRECTORS:

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., JOHN D. McCORD, C. G. HUSSEY, HARVEY CHILDS, R. J. HOSKINSON, ROBERT H. DAVIS, fd14 | Captain WM. DEAN, GEO. S. HEAD, CHARLES KLEBER, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, ALEXANDER McKEW, ISAAC JONES.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Houses, Merchandise, and Goods and Wares of all descriptions.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS, JOHN WATT, JOHN E. PARKE, FRANCIS RISSELL, J. F. KIRKPATRICK, Capt. JAMES MILLER, WM. PHILLIPS, President. JOHN WATT, Vice President. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. | SAM'L P. SHRIVER, Capt. T. L. JONES, WM. M. KELLY, JAS. D. VERNER, C. HAGAN, Jr., CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Marks and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss or damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

WM. BAGALEY, JAMES PARK, Jr., W. G. JOHNSTON, B. F. JONES, SAMUEL REA, JOSHUA RHODES, RANDAL FRESTON, S. M. KIER. | JOHN SHIPTON, JAMES M. COOPER, D. HARA UGH, J. CALDWELL, Jr., JOHN N. DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. SCHOONER.

de7

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 96 Water street, Pittsburgh.

M. H. ROLFE, Secretary. F. A. MADERIA, Agent.

PETROLEUM.

HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,

Manufactured by WHITE Bros & Co., New York.

E. J. ROBERTS,

Agent,

No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil, Woolen Mill Oil, Light Cold Engine Oil, Lt'cold screw cutting oil, | Dark Machinery Oil, Heavy Engine Oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 1, Dark Car Oil, No. 2.

je30-3m

EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS.

COMERFORD & CO.,

26 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa,

Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Machinery and other Oils, and Wagon Grease. The Empire Oils are entirely free from acids, sediment and impurities of every description, and are equal in durability, utility and cleanness to the finest Sperm and Lard Oils.

Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it would be a saving of at least 100 per cent over Lard or Sperm Oil.

References—F. C. W. Feld, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburgh; Lauth, Berg & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Weich, Danville, Pa.; Delaney, Albrighton & Co., Tamaqua, Pa. my15-eod3m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL.....J. C. M'COMBS.

MACKRELL & M'COMBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 80 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

No. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment.)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. R. M. SMITH,

NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. S. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

se6-1f

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue,

se7

PRINTING.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no26

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER.

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh

BOOK BINDING of all styles from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., all the right, title, claim and interest of Hock & Wise of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One Distillery, and the lot of ground on which the same is erected, and all the buildings appurtenant thereto; one Copper Still, one Steam Engine and Boiler, one Mash Tub with Rake, Four large Fermenting Tubs, one Worm and Worm Tub, three Beer Tubs, together with all the other Tubs, Pipes and Fixtures in said Distillery. Also, Seventy-two Barrels of Whisky. All of the said property is situated in Franklin Township, Greene County, Pa., and will there be delivered to the purchaser.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Hook & Wise, at the suit of the United States.

ALEXANDER McBRIDGE, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JULY 25, 1866. jy25-eod td

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.—25 Boxes Procter & Gamble's

MOTTLED GENUINE SOAP,

Just received and for sale by the box or retail, at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
jy28 316 Liberty Street.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

119½ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, 90 acres cleared and under cultivation, balance in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS.
au3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.

13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley 2½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade Fairchilds's containing the analysis can be obtained on application to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au2 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

500 acres Coal, near Mansfield, and 600 acres near Noblestown, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
jy17 Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remaining 50 acres in good white oak timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
jy3 No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—

106 ACRES COAL,

Situated one mile west of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS.
jy3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

DRY GOODS,

At Wholesale.

54 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

PRESENT FOR INSPECTION,

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Foreign & Domestic

COTTON AND Woolen Goods,

Prints and DRESS GOODS.

Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

Plain and Barred FLANNELS

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans.

aug1

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.

BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS, RUCHES, ILLUSION, CRAPES, FRAMES, BLONDS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and ORNAMENTS, BONNET and HAT BLOCKS, SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchase from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
ap18 77 & 79 Market street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,

Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

aug1

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

Have received a large and superior assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTING,

Kid, Goat and Morocco Button

Congress and Lace Balmorals

FRENCH KID SLIPPERS,

TIES AND BUSKINS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S FANCY SHOES,

ALL COLORS.

Also, a large stock of Gents', Boys' and Youths'

FRENCH CALF BOOTS, BALMORALS and CONGRESS GAITERS,

Which are sold at reasonable prices at

No. 31 Fifth Street.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

je1

50 BBLS. PRIME WHITE BEANS.

200 CASES CANNED PEACHES,

In Store, and for sale by

COOK, BROS & CO.,
ly17 12 Smithfield street.

CHANDELIERS,

WASH STANDS,
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS,
HYDRANTS, &c.

BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,
No. 70 West Side of Diamond,
je15 ALLEGHANY CITY.

TISSUE PAPER—

Cut for Restaurants and Barber Shops, for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
je21 corner Wood and Third streets.

MANUFACTURERS.

MONONGAHELA

IRON WORKS.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES,
TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of sizes kept in stock.

WORKS—SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WAREHOUSE—WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH. jn18-y

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal And Juniata Bloom.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.

HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.

BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,

MOWER and REAPER BARS.

CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.

SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the

WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.

FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk

COAL SCREEN IRON.

NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets (Vorks, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. jc22-3m

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK

WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Manufacturers of

Tubular, Double-fued, Tubular Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

CHIMNEYS, BRITCHES, FIRE RODS, AND PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, | OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works, Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. jc24-3m

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

JAMES WOOD & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGH IRON WELDEN TUBES,
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.

Warehouse and Office: 113 Water street. Branch House, 133 and 134 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN.....NATHANIEL B. HOGG

FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 141 Wood street.

TOTTEN & CO.,

(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten)

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezing, Moulding, Heading, Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns; plain or corrugated Iron; Boiler and Plate Iron shears, and Punches of latest improved patterns; Rolling Mill Gearing and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bend or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja13-y

GEO. S. SOUTH.....JOHN ROSS

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARBON AND LARD OIL

LAMPS & FIXTURES.

Chandeliers, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

BRONZE LAMPS, in great variety and styles on hand.

Special attention given to filling out steamboats. Satisfaction guaranteed at

NO. 64 MARKET STREET.

je12 J. Y. SMITH.....R. K. PORTER.

SMITH & PORTER,

ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS,

And Manufacturers of an Improved and Patented

Well Boring and Pumping Machine.

Also, OIL TOOLS, viz: Patent Joint, MINE LOCOMOTIVE, Patent Car HOOK DRILL of solid steel, leaf as entirely new pattern, and drills much faster than any heretofore used.

Office: Cor. Water st. and Cherry Alley,

je7-3m PITTSBURGH.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, sts.,

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand. fe15

R. M. ROLFE, J. K. SWIFT. | JOSEPH DILWORTH GEORGE PORTER,

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKS.

Office, cor Water st. and Cherry alley. au15-ly

BANNER COTTON MILLS,

PARK, PAINTER & CO.,

Warehouse, Nos. 149 First and 120 Second Streets, *PITTSBURGH Pa.*

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Corner of Grant and First Sts.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALABLE IRON, &c. mh28-1y

A. BRADLEY.....W. VANKIRK.....J. S. BRADLEY

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING,

STOVES,

ABOVE which are the celebrated EUREKA, IRONSIDES and TALISMAN. (Coal Stoves.) the

FOMONA, AND IRONSIDES, (Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood oc14-1y

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

136 WOOD STREET.

my13

PENN MACHINE WORKS—

BRADY & FARNAN,

Engine Builders, Machinists & Founders,

NO. 183 LACOCK ST.,

Between Federal and Sandusky, Allegheny City.

Are prepared to furnish Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting of every description, and do repairing to machinery on the shortest notice. my13-W&Sm

C. CADMAN. W. B. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au16-1

HERON WORKS.

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET

FOSTER & COMPANY,

MACHINISTS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND RIVER STATIONARY AND LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.

Especial attention is called to their Adjustable Cut-Off, recently patented, for Stationary Engines. fe6-1y

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. dec21-1f

MANUFACTURERS.

ATLAS WORKS,

Morton St., 9th Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOS. N. MILLER, - President.

These Works are among the Largest and

Most Complete Establishments

In the West and are now prepared to furnish

ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOILERS, OIL TANKS.
SHEET IRON WORK.
RAILROAD CASTINGS.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS.
ENGINE CASTINGS.
MACHINE CASTINGS.
GENERAL CASTINGS.

au16 ORDERS SOLICITED.

BOLLMAN & CO'S.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY

AND

ROLL WORKS,

880 to 890 Penn and Liberty Streets,

NINTH WARD.

On Hand or Made to Order,

Patent Chilled and Sand Rolls,

ROLL LATHES,

Of the Latest and most Improved Patterns.

MILL,

FURNACE,
ENGINE and
CAR CASTINGS,

Also, Planing, Turning and Finishing of heavy and light work,

au27-3m

AMERICAN IRON WORKS

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON

BRIDGE IRON,

ANGLE AND T IRON,

GUARD IRON,

COAL SCREEN IRON.

T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,

TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk

BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS;

CUT NAILS and SPIKES,

SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,

RAILROAD SPIKES,

RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS;

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES

STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES;

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING;

PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;

MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office.

120 WATER, AND 155 FRONT.

Branch House.

Nos. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST., Chicago, Ills.

jy1

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING,

HAMMERED IRON FOR

Oil Well Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 98 WATER AND 133 FIRST STS.

mh21 PITTSBURGH.

SABLE IRON WORKS

ZUG & CO.,

Iron and Nails.

295 Liberty st.,

my26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROAD

CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, warranted equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS.

KEYSTONE FOUNDRY.

D. DE HAVEN & SON,

Manufacturers of every variety of Cooking, Parlor and Heating

STOVES,

FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, Hollow Ware, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of dealers to our large assortment of castings of every description which we offer at the lowest rates.

Warehouse, No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa.

jy23-ym

HENRY C. FRY, WM. A. SCOTT. | Gen. Partners. | DAVID M. LONG Spec. Partner.

CRESCENT FLINT GLASS CO.

FRY & SCOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Glassware, Window Glass, Green and Flint Glass Prescriptions, I. X. L. Flint Glass Lamp Chimneys, NO. 6 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders Promptly Filled at Lowest Rates. je8

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.—

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

INCOMES.—In our list of incomes, published yesterday, the income of J. H. Shoenberger, Fourth ward, should have read $101,304, and that of Henry Smith, Wylie street, $2,401.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named Charles Myers, resident of Cleveland, was assaulted on Ohio street, below the Diamond, Allegheny, at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of his pocket book, containing several hundred dollars. The thieves escaped with their booty.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match game of base ball was played at Rochester on saturday last, between the first nines of the Resolute Club, of New Brighton, and the Eagle Club, of Rochester, resulting in a victory for the Resolutes by the following score: Resolute, forty-nine runs; Eagle, thirty four runs.

NEW LAW FIRM.—We direct attention to the card of Messrs. Cook & Evans, attorneys at law and claim agents, who have opened an office in Kuhn's Law Building, St Diamond street. The firm is composed of gentlemen of talent and ability in their profession, and are prepared to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

MASS CONVENTION TO-NIGHT.—In addition to the speakers already announced to address the grand Union Republican mass meeting which will be held at City Hall to-night, will be Gen. Simon Cameron. A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday announcing that General Cameron will positively arrive in this city to-day, and address the meeting to night. Let there be a grand rally.

A FINE PIANO AT A BARGAIN.—Messrs. C. C. Mellor & Co., have just received a fine 7 octave rosewood piano, which has been slightly damaged in transportation. The lid has been split very little, not disfiguring it in any great degree. The tone and interior is perfect. The piano is one of W. P. Emerson's celebrated Boston make and is offered at a large discount from the original price, $725.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.—The card of J. H. Johnston, gun maker, appears in our columns this morning. Mr. Johnston enjoys a most enviable reputation among gun manufacturers, as the weapons which leave his establishment are as "true as steel" and perfect in finish. At his establishment, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, may be found fine rifles, shot guns, army, navy and pocket revolvers, carbines, muskets, all kinds of ammunition and gun maker's material. He also has shot guns for hire to responsible parties.

BAKEWELL & CHRISTY.—The attention of the reader is directed to the card of Messrs. Bakewell & Christy, attorneys at law and solicitors of American and foreign patents. In the specialty of obtaining patents this firm have unsurpassed facilities, and the inventive genius who entrusts his case in their hands will be certain to obtain speedy protection. Both members of the firm practice in all the courts, and as they are gentlemen of acknowledged ability, their clients may rely upon faithful attention to their interests.

COUNTY PRISON ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Association was held yesterday morning in the pastor's room of the First Presbyterian Church, the President, Joseph McKnight, Esq., occupying the chair. The committees appointed at the previous meeting made reports, which were accepted. C. T. Ewing, Esq., was appointed Counsel for the Association, and Rev. Mr. Lowe, Agent. After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

SANITARY ENFORCEMENT IN ALLEGHENY.—Street Commissioner Dilworth, of Allegheny City, is enforcing the sanitary laws in that city by prosecuting persons violating the provisions of the ordinance recently adopted by the City Councils. On Monday he made ten informations before Alderman Lewis R. Lindsey, of the Third ward, which were disposed of as follows: Dr. Sands said John Mahan, for maintaining outhouses on their premises to become offensive, were fined five dollars and costs each. John Merrick, Peter Main, R. Ray, Charles Polk, Patrick Conrein, Charles Lampus and John Bastet were arrested on a charge of keeping pigs within the city limits. They were fined and discharged upon paying costs and promising to do have the pigs disposed of forthwith. John Sterrett was charged with placing dirt in an alley. He was discharged upon payment of costs and promising to remove the dirt.

The Fire on Monday Night—Loss Over $70,000.

The loss sustained by the burning of the Petrolia Oil Works, in the Ninth ward, on Monday night, amounted to over seventy thousand dollars, upon which there was an insurance of forty thousand dollars, in New York companies. Five hundred barrels of refined oil had been prepared for shipment to the East, but owing to a want of cars they were left on the premises and were consumed. About fifteen hundred barrels of crude oil, in tanks, was also destroyed. A wooden tank, with a capacity of five hundred barrels, filled with benzine, stood in the center of the yard, and although the fire burned on each side of it, it was not injured. At two o'clock in the morning, one of the stills exploded, the report of which was distinctly heard in Sharpsburg. Mr. Alexander Myers & Co. the proprietors, will proceed immediately to re-erect their works, and it is probable that they will be completed and in operation within four weeks.

United States District Court

The special term of the U. S. District Court for Western Pennsylvania, commenced in this city yesterday morning, Hon. Wilson McCandless occupying the bench.

The Court upon assembling, appointed the following officers: Clerk—John Fox. Bailiff—Wm. Shore, J. Richardson, M. B. Hartzell, Christian Feld and George Culp.

The names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors were then called, and then General David McMurtrie, of Huntingdon county, appointed as foreman of the Grand Jury. The Court delivered the usual charge to the Grand Jury, when they retired.

On motion of District Attorney R. Barnahisel, Albert G. Lucas, Esq., was admitted specially to act as Deputy United States District Attorney, during the present term of Court. The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Lucas.

The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. Arthur Kirkpatrick. The defendant was indicted at the May term of Court, for passing and having in his possession counterfeit fractional currency. Some months since, it appears, Kirkpatrick was employed in the Diamond Market. He had upon several occasions given in payment counterfeit fractional notes of the denomination of fifty and twenty-five cents. A colored girl named Mary Smith, one of his customers, had purchased of him some vegetables, tendering in payment a fifty. She received in change several fifty cent counterfeits, the worthlessness of which she was informed upon buying some tea in Andrew's store. She immediately made an information before Commissioner Sproul, and Kirkpatrick was arrested, when a large quantity of the spurious stuff was found in his possession, and he was committed to jail for trial. Upon being arraigned in Court yesterday, the defendant pleaded guilty, and he was remanded to jail for sentence.

The Grand Jury returned true bills against the following parties: Willoughby Opp, for passing counterfeit fractional currency, John McCrea, for having in his possession counterfeit fractional currency; David C. Dibble, for passing counterfeit fractional currency.

His Honor, Judge McCandless, rendered the following opinion on the question of jurisdiction, raised in the case of Henry Fowler vs. the steamboat Emma Logan: "The case is within the Admiralty jurisdiction of this Court but the Court will make no decree until after the return day of the monition embodied in the attachment, which is directed to be published daily in two newspapers of the city of Pittsburgh, and once in the *Legal Journal*. The intervenors are ordered to enter stipulation for costs.

On motion of A. M. Brown, Esq., (Court sitting in Admiralty,) Wm. Barnhill & Co., were made parties libellant and permitted to prosecute with Lewis Anderwald, F. H. Hughes and Jesse Lippincott, in their issue against the steam tug Traveller.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

Board of Control of the Allegheny Public Schools.

The Board of Control of the Allegheny Public Schools held a regular meeting, last evening, at the Fourth ward school house on Sandusky street. The Rev. Dr. Clark, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. R. B. Francis officiated as Secretary. The Directors present were Messrs. Barr, Barker, Brown, Belkart, Clark, Dunlap, Francis, Ingham, Kellock, Loomis, McCance, Hall, G. R. Riddle, Samuel Riddle, Scott, Thomas, White and Young. After the roll was called, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved, the Secretary read communications from the local boards relative to the appointment of teachers for the ensuing year. The Committee on Finance presented a report from which we glean the following: The indebtedness of the schools at the commencement of the fiscal year, in September, 1865, was $1,024 54. Amount of assessments in different wards, $32,076 81. Total, $33,101 35. Aggregate receipts, $31,858 15, thus leaving the Board in debt, $1,243 20. The following salaries are to be added: First Ward, $6,100; Second Ward, $7,250; Third Ward, $8,700; Fourth Ward, $5,076; Colored School, $1,200; Wood Ward, $15,308 41. Estimated losses and discounts, $4,582 90. Probable debt, $2,212 00. The salary of the Musical Instructor was increased to $800 per annum, and W. H. Shaw elected to that position.

Mr. J. W. Hall, from the Committee on Text Books, presented the report of that committee recommending that no change be made in the kind of books now used in the Allegheny Public Schools. As soon as the subject was fairly presented to the Board, an interesting debate sprung up on the main question, the primer in the education in Allegheny of Burt's and Clark's grammar, and which of these is to be used. Messrs. Ayers & Co. the proprietors, will proceed immediately to re-erect their works, and it is probable that they will be completed and in operation within four weeks.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Patrick McDermott made an information yesterday before Alderman Lynch, charging John Pulson with larceny. It appears that McDermott was indebted in the sum of twelve dollars to Pulson for boarding, and the latter not receiving it as soon as he desired, went into the shoe store of Wm. Martin & Co., on the corner of Federal and Water streets, Allegheny, where McDermott is employed, and during his absence stole a new overcoat, valued at $20. Pulson is charging to the prosecutor. McDermott met Pulson on a public street and had him arrested on a writ issued on said bill, and then went before Alderman Lynch and entered the suit against him. Pulson was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Ann Valentine was arraigned yesterday before Alderman E. S. Morrow, of the Eighth ward, against M. W. Connelly, for a suit and battery, alleging that he struck her with a stick. The affair occurred in Bell Row alley, Connelly was committed to jail for trial. J. B. Williams, Messenger of the Board of Health, charged Marshall Kerr with interfering in the discharge of the duties of a sergeant, when on his beat, on the corner of Logan and Webster streets. He was fined five dollars and costs. John McGeorge, of Pennsylvania avenue, Seventh ward, also fined five dollars for a battery and beating complaint of the same prosecutor.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Richard Aiken was before the magistrate on yesterday, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Mary Ann Adrian. He was fined $5 and costs for his appearance at court to answer the charge, in default whereof he was committed to jail.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—John Mc Arthur made oath yesterday charging William Ainsworth with larceny of the peace, alleging that he attached to lead him. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of a constable, but Ainsworth, in company with a number of friends, left the city to-day on a visit, and will be arrested after his return.

PITTSBURGH GIFT CONCERT.

We made several attempts to have the result of the drawing published, but failed every time in having it correct. There may be some mistakes still in the following list, though we hope there are very few. The committee having the drawing in charge agree to make a public statement when the gifts are distributed, which will convince all concerned that justice was done. A great many of our ticket-holders are very unreasonable indeed. They appear to think that this large enterprise can be finished up in a day or two. Very erroneous idea. We must have time. Abuse is useless. We desire to deal fairly with all. Tickets whose numbers appear in the following list draw gifts valuec at one dollar and upwards, and should be mailed to us immediately. Numbers not appearing in this list draw nominal or small gifts. Such tickets need not be mailed to us, as the small gifts will be distributed among ticket-holders generally. Our office is closed for the present, in order to prevent the confusion arising from the rush of ticket-holders. We prefer to distribute gifts by mail and express. Persons drawing gifts of real estate will be notified where and when to meet us to have deeds made out.

MCDONALD, THOMSON & CO.

Result of the Drawing.

31255	50042	431	7323	32902	33846	46709	58	1	2
30926	5018	63555	1857	5041	5407	14397	303	21702	37441
31031	5048	63601	65573	5828	5475	14399	5	21702	37441
31036	5096	48	11250	47	47001	14427	28279	37835	52358
46545	51127	11238	33881	48770	51802	43501	28279	37835	52358
46552